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INSURANCE
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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

VOL. XXIII NO. 60 BOMBAY TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1935 TWELVE PAGES

World Cotton Markets Disorganised

U.S. Treasury Move To Save Millions

Huge Reduction In National Debt

Proposal To Utilise Gold Profits To Pay Off Panama Bonds

(Special Cable)
WASHINGTON, March. 11.

Mr. Morgenthau announced that he will apply 675 million dollars of the gold profit derived from devaluation in order to pay off during the summer 600 million dollars worth two percent 'consols' issued in 1930 and 75 millions worth Panama Canal bonds in two issues of 1916-36 and 1918-38.

The Treasury proposes to issue through Federal Reserve Banks an amount of gold certificates about equal in value to bonds being retired.

HUGE SAVING FOR GOVT.

The move has been regarded as one of the most important financial steps since the devaluation of dollar. It reduces the national debt by the amount mentioned and also save the Government nearly thirteen and half million dollars annually in interest charges. This is the first time that the Treasury utilised gold profit except in connection with the operation of Exchange Stabilisation fund.

Effect Of Transaction

The effect of transaction will be to concentrate on the issue of all currency in Treasury and Federal reserve system since it involves the withdrawal from circulation of the outstanding national bank notes, which the banks had the privilege of issuing against bonds which are being paid off.

Move Not Inflationary?

The treasury regards the move as widening the practical currency base. Some experts express the opinion that it is mildly inflationary since it puts to use a technical profit, but Mr. Coolidge, Under-Secretary to the Treasury, declares that the move is not inflationary and members of Wall Street concur, though it is pointed out that since only 40 per cent of gold coverage is required for Federal Reserve bank notes, banks could issue 1687 million dollars currency against the new gold certificates.

GREEK REBELLION CRUMBLING

Govt. Forces Capture 3000 Prisoners

ATHENS, Mar 11.

Government cavalry entered Seres, the rebel stronghold, this morning and completed its capture, opposition crumbling rapidly. Their commander, General Kamenos, is reported to have lost hope of success and planning to abandon Kavala.

The Government troops entered Demirhissar without meeting any resistance. Rebels also evacuated Drama. Rebel cruiser "Helli," which was shelled by Government warships yesterday was surrendered by her crew after the officers abandoned her during the night.—Reuter.

3000 Prisoners Captured

The Government forces following up their success captured 3,000 prisoners in Seres area, occupied Sideroskastron which the revolutionaries abandoned. Insurgents are reported to be retreating eastwards.—Reuter.

REBEL STEAMER

Alexandria. Greek steamer "Kerkyra" which arrived from Crete to obtain provisions for rebels, was ordered to depart immediately.

It is believed Admiral Coliatexis, Commander of "Averoff," was aboard but nobody was allowed to land or embark.—Reuter.

Earlier News on Page 7)

EMPIRE PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

NEW DELHI, Mar. 11.

The result of the election of the delegations to the Empire Parliamentary Association (British Indian Branch) to proceed to England will be officially announced to-morrow. Meanwhile the following four are mentioned as having secured the largest number of votes:— (1) Mr. B. K. Basu (Council of State), (2) Mr. Lahiri Choudhry (Assembly), (3) Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Assembly) and (4) Mr. K. L. Gauba (Assembly).—A.P.

MacDONALD CONFINED TO BED

LONDON, March 11.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald who has been suffering from bad cold for the last ten days spent yesterday in bed at Chequers and is remaining in bed to-day pending doctors' examination, but is dealing with important correspondence.

The Premier will not attend to-day's Defence debate in the House of Commons.—Reuter.

BILL TOTALLY UNSATISFACTORY

Does Hoare Know What Patialia Said

LONDON, March 11.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Davison, Mr. Butler requested the former to resubmit the question on Wednesday when Sir S. Hoare would be able to answer.

Mr. Davison requested Mr. Butler to call Sir S. Hoare's attention to the statement of the Maharaja of Patiala that the present bill was totally unsatisfactory to the states and cannot be accepted.—Reuter.

LEADERS AT WARDHA

A. I. S. A. Meeting Commences

WARDHAGANJ, March 11.

A meeting of the All-India Spinners' Association commenced here yesterday noon.

Prominent among those present were Babu Rajendra Prasad, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya and Mr. Ravishankar Shukla. Punjab, Andhra, Tamil Nadu and Gujarat were represented by their respective secretaries or members.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, it is said, has expressed his inability to be on the A. I. S. A on account of his other preoccupations.

Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj, who had been to Calcutta for ear examination by an ear specialist, returned here on March 9 to attend the A. I. S. A. and All-India Village Industries Association meetings.—A.P.

GRAND NATIONAL

(Special Cable)
LONDON, March 11.

"Crafty Alice" was scratched from the Grand National at 9-00 hours on Saturday.

TO CENSURE MINISTRY?

No Confidence Motion In Madras Council Gets Justicite Support

MADRAS, Mar. 11.

In the Madras Council to-day, the Law Member moved for a grant of Rs. 32,47.000 under the head Forest.

A member moved a token cut and complained that the Government were not exploiting the forests to the fullest extent, making them more remunerative. He further complained that the administration of the forests was top heavy and urged the reduction of the establishment.

The Law Member refuted the charges and the cut was withdrawn and the grant made in full.

NO CONFIDENCE MOTION.

There is persistent rumour in the Council Lobbies that a non-confidence motion against the Ministry will be brought forward this week, possibly to-morrow, and brisk canvassing is going on.

The oppositionists (United Nationalists) met yesterday at the residence of their leader, Dr. Subbaroyan, when the matter was considered.

The Justice Party also met yesterday at the residence of the Rajah of Bobbili, the Chief Minister, when it is understood the Budget proposals and the secession of about 10 members from the Party who had since formed an Independent Party under the leadership of the Kumararajah Muthiah Chettiar were considered.—A. P.

Justicites Support "No Confidence" Motion

MADRAS, Mar. 11.

The Justice Democratic Party met this afternoon and decied to support the noconfidence motion on the Ministry. Mr. Rama Menon, Party Leader, has accordingly been authorised to sign noconfidence motion which will be handed to the President tomorrow morning by Dr. P. Subbaroyan, Opposition Leader.

It is expected that the Independents will support the motion enbloc. Whips have been issued to the members of the United Nationalist's Party, Democratic Party and Independent Party to be in their seats to-morrow morning in connection with the noconfidence motion.—A. P.

Effect Of Russia's Huge Export Plan

Heavy Liquidation In New York

Panicky Conditions In Bombay Markets

New York, March 11.

Cotton was wholly disorganised by news from Russia regarding the huge Export Plan resulting in heavy stoploss selling and general liquidation.

The market was subjected to a heavy flow of selling orders and at one time prices sunk rapidly in the entire absence of any support.

Trading in May opened at 12.09 i.e. 3 points lower than the previous closing early in the session. Prices fluctuated rather irregularly under local selling and liquidation with fairly good support at the lower level but later bearish news from Russia knocked the bottom out of the market and prices rapidly fell under heavy selling and nervous liquidation with May declining perpendicularly to 11.60 and with no cesssation of heavy stream of stoploss orders, the price further declined to 10.23 but subsequently the market began to rally on covering and buying and May came up gradually to 10.90 and thereafter to 110.2. At this stage the market assumed steadier appearance.

The market finally closed at 11.10 with a big drop of 102 points.—Reuter.

EFFECT ON BOMBAY MARKETS.

Panicky conditions prevailed in the local cotton market late at night when Broach cotton for April-May delivery suddenly collapsed from Rs. 235-12 to Rs. 221 in sympathy with a big drop in New York cotton. The rate recovered to Rs. 227 on heavy short covering to decline again to Rs. 225 at 1-15 a.m. The rate was Rs. 226-8 at 1-40 a.m. when New York cotton closing futures were 102 points down.

Bullion prices also took a downward trend late at night. Silver Fagan slumped from Rs. 72-11 to Rs. 71-8 and Gold Fagan eased off to Rs. 36-4-6 from Rs. 36-11-0. The rates at 12-45 a.m. were Rs. 71-12 for Silver Fagan and Rs. 36-6-6 for Gold Fagan.

PRIVATE NEW YORK CABLE

Messrs. Devkaran Nanji have received the following cable from their New York friends:—

"Russian 2-1/2 million balos export plan causes heavy stoploss selling. Would buy old crop for quick turns."

COTTON LOANING PLAN NOT ABANDONED

The following cable was received by Messrs. Devkaran Nanji from New York after the closing of the New York Stock Exchange.

"Administration states that it has not abandoned cotton loaning plan."

NERVOUSNESS IN BOMBAY MARKETS.

There was considerable nervousness in the local cotton market on a tremendous and unevpected decline in New York cotton prices.

The local cotton market was steady at Rs. 236 for Broach April-May delivery. New York cotton market was quoted at a decline of 3 points.

The proposal to use the enormous surplus accruing from the devaluation of dollar for the furtherance of the Recovery Programme in America is expected to have favourable effect on general business.

HEAVY UNLOADING

The Production Control Act has been altered with some bearish features. The Committee of the Representative House recommended the exemption of two bales for small cotton grower under the Bankhead's Bill. These changes and the low prospects of the Government loan on the next year's cotton crop influenced heavy unloading.

LOANS TO GROWERS

This year the Government has given loans to cotton growers on 50 per cent basis and it is generally believed that prices will not decline below this level, but to-day when the prices broke through the loan limit there was heavy unloading by bullish operators and stoploss orders were caught.

RECORD DECLINE

There was no buyer in the market but the prices dropped to 198 points. The highest limit allowed under the Patent Rules and Regulations of the Exchange.

Later on there was speedy rise half of the decline having recovered.

The U. S. Government by its present policy has considerably reduced special operations in the market and in the absence of broad interest, it became absolutely impossible to hold prices, especially when buyers are unwilling.

Thus, a narrow market can easily be moved up in either direction with dramatic changes in price level.

Baldwin Champions National Govt.

DEFENCE DEBATE IN COMMONS

LONDON, March 11.

Distinguished visitors including the French and Belgian Ambassadors crowded the Commons to hear the defence debate.

Major Attlee opening the debate moved the vote of censure of government's arms policy, criticised the deplorable White Paper which had given offence to Germany. He declared that Britain never seemed to fall in with the disarmament plans of other countries. Labourites loathed militarism in every form, in every country. White paper marked a complete change in policy. We were back in the pre-war atmosphere system of alliances, rivalries and air armaments race (Cries of "Rubbish").

BALDWIN'S REPLY

Mr. Baldwin in the course of a spirited reply said the House was greatly mistaken if it expected him to stand in white sheet because of the White Paper. British statesmen loyally supported the League. However, two great powers had given notice to withdraw from the League thereby dealing the collective system of League a heavy blow. Government wholeheartedly desired the universality of the League and therefore they welcome the Soviet entry and never ceased to persuade Germany to cancel her withdrawal. To-day it was difficult to look even for a degree of disarmament which might have been expected a few years ago.

UPTO TREATY LIMITS

Mr. Baldwin conntinued, as regards the Navy, the United States were building to the treaty limits which Britain had done. The United States navy estimates had risen from 350 million dollars in 1933 to 492 in 1935 and 580 in 1936. The figures showed that even under the treaty, Britain found that so far as the strength went, it had not enabled her to secure equality.

After reference to the Franco-Italian fleets, he added, we had no support to our efforts. We were not increasing the armed forces, the navy and the army while other countries were building up with alarming rapidity of every kind of war stores. If no new naval agreement were reached concerning battleships, the replacement of British battleships would rapidly become an urgent question. In many respects they needed bringing up-to-date and provided protection against aircraft which was being rapidly done in the United States and Japan. The army was inadequately prepared for major operations. Our airforce still is only fifth in the world forces. We did not even now seek equality with the largest. We adhered to a position requiring equality with whatever power might be within a striking distance. Status was the root of a vast amount of discontent now existing to-day and we must be mindful of that fact in discussions ahead.

Earlier

ALLEGED WAR-MINDEDNESS

The alleged warmndedness of the National Goverment will be the issue of to-day's defence debate in the House of Commons which will provide an opportunity to the speakers of all parties to deal with the recent White Paper, Sir J. Simon's visit to Berlin, Navy and Air estimates and Government's foreign policy generally.

An unusual course will be taken by the Labourites who will move a vote of censure only formally at the beginning of the sitting in order to enable Mr. Baldwin to rise immediately to explain Govment's case before, instead of after the Opposition attack.

Sir Austen Chamberlain is moving a counter amendment ofending the Government.

Both Labour and Liberal oppositions regard the increase of Defence estimates by ten and half millions as the best election card they are likely to hold.

In addition to the debate a mass meeting in the form of Service for Peace will be held in Christ Church, Victoria Street taken by Dr. Maude Royden late in the afternoon, after which the congregation will proceed to Parliament, to Lobby members in the House of Commons against the alleged rearmament.—Reuter.

AGAINST BOMBAY H. C. JUDGMENT

Privy Council On Ahima Estate Appeal

LONDON, March 11.

Sir Shadilal delivered the Privy Council judgment allowing the appeal where in Thakor Vijaysingji Chhatrasingji is the (appellant and Thakor Shivsangji Chimsangji is the respondent against the judgment of the Bombay High Court regarding the inheritance of the Ahima estate in Kaira district.—Reuter.

SIMON'S VISIT TO BERLIN

(SPECIAL CABLE).
LONDON, March 11.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Baldwin announced that Sir John Simon would visit Berlin in a fortnight's time. He regretted Herr Hitler's cold and hoped that everybody would now prepare to come to business. There was no reason why negotiations begun in Paris and Rome should not lead to the establishment of a new era.

NO RELEASE FOR THEM

LAHORE, March 11.

In the Punjab Legislative Council to-day Mr. Boyd, Finance Member, replying to a question said that 14 Martial Law prisoners of 1919 were still in jail, 2 having been releaVsed last year.

Asked whether the Government were prepared to release all martial law prisoners, Mr. Boyd said that the Government were not in a position to make any statement.—A.P.

STOP PRESS

GREEK REBELLION

ATHENS, March 11.

Kavalla has fallen into the hands of the Government and operations in Macedonia are regarded as virtually over.

General Kamenos, leader of the rebel forces deserted by troops, is now making for Dedeagatch (Alexandroupolis) in order to escape by sea accompanied by a few officers. It is reported however that Dedeagatch and Komotene were occupied by Governmenf forces; so Kamenos has been cut off. Ordinary authorities now control the occupied towns.—Reuter.

CHINA & SOVIET

NANKING, March 11.

China protested vigorously to the Soviet Government against the sale of the Chinese Eastern Railway to Japan, the deed of which is to be initialled in Tokio to-night.

The protest states that the Chinese Government which is the joint owner of the railway with the Soviet Government regards the transaction as illegal, without binding force and maintains that sale cannot affect Chinese rights and interests in any manner whatever.—Reuter.

TABULATED ADLETS
1 Anna Per Word.
Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under : "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted: Suitable bride for a handsome, highly educated Punjabee Hindu young man of 36, vegetarian; well-settled and holding permanent position in North India. England returned. Salary Rs. 700 p.m. Second Marriage. The girl must be beautiful and belong to a respectable family. No caste restrictions. Please write in confidence giving full family particulars to Box No. 9772 "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Urgently For Overseas and India Accountants, Clerks, Stenographers, Lady Doctors and Nurses. Immediately apply "Dalal Company." 369-71, Hornby Road, 3rd floor, Nanabhai Lane, Fort. (3847.)

Wanted an Engineer Salary Rs. 300-25(A)-500. Motor car allowance Rs. 50. Appointment and pay subject to the approval and revision by Government. Only persons qualified as per G.C. No. 3750 L.&M. dated 21-9-1932 need apply. Applications to reach on or before 10-4-1935. H. C. M. McLaughlin, Commissioner, Trichinopoly Municipality. (9765).

Wanted a Cashier for our Bombay Office. Cash Security required Rs. 2,000. Salary according to qualification. The Premier Hosiery Works, Ltd., Post Box No. 25, Calicut. (3757).

27. HOTELS.

Hotel India, Connaught Place, New Delhi.—Home Comforts. Excellent Food. Efficient Service. Indian and European Catering, Sanitary Bath Rooms. Phone 2061. (9527).

44. MEDICAL.

To the Suffering—No matter what your malady is Consult Haji Mohamed Nawab, Room 36, Orient Hotel, Crawford Market. Consultation Free. Hours: 9—12 Noon, 3—6 p.m. Daily. (3843).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

For Ten-to-Five-Hundred-Rupee-Loans, Repayable by Instalments, Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (3755).

73. AGENTS WANTED

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Goiv	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Nerai	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted—Organisers and Agents on fixed salaries and handsome commission for a well established and progressive Provident Insurance Society. Apply to the Managing Director, The Vishin Provident Insurance Society, Hyderabad Sind. (3840).

Wanted District Agents All Over India to sell best quality "Engine" Brand Disinfectant fluid. Purely Indian make. Liberal terms, apply Post Box 221, Karachi. (3846).

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Gentleman with 47 years' experience in tea business, expert in blending and enjoying best influence with the traders, offers his services. Please write Jamsetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikalwadi, Bombay.

81. PROFESSIONAL SERVICES.

Doctor offers Professional Services in return for free passage Home or Europe. Reply Mr. Patel, Govalia Tank Building, Bombay.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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3rd Insertion	.... Rs. 4-8-0
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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

S.S. "HAVANA MARU."

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 11th March, 1935, from Japan via ports 'en route' and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.

T. HIROSE,
Manager.
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Public Notices

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of George V Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy.

(1) The salary of the Professor will be Rs. 12,000 a year, to be paid in equal monthly instalments. The appointment shall be made for two years for the present from 1st June, 1935.

N.B.—The salary is subject to such emergency cut as may be imposed by the University from time to time on account of reduction of Government Grant.

(2) The Professor shall be a whole-time officer of the University and shall not, without the special sanction of the Senate, previously obtained hold any other office to which any salary, emolument or honorarium is attached.

(3) The Professor shall devote himself to original study and research in Mental and Moral Philosophy with a view to extending the bounds of knowledge.

(4) The Professor shall stimulate and guide advanced study and research by advanced students in the University of Calcutta.

(5) The Professor shall undertake regular teaching work in the Post-graduate Classes and shall ordinarily deliver not less than four lectures in his subject every week for the benefit of M.A. and M. Sc. students of the Post-graduate Department of the University.

(6) The Professor shall be subject to such instructions and rules regarding leave, residence and retirement as may be decided by the University as applicable to Professors.

(7) The Professor shall be entitled to the benefit of the University Provident Fund so long as he is in service.

Applicants should state their age and full particulars of their academic qualifications and experience in teaching and research in their applications which should be accompanied by a precis of the particulars to be furnished in a Statement Form which may be obtained from the undersigned.

Applications with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) must reach the undersigned on or before the 15th April 1935.

J. CHAKRAVORTI.
Registrar.

Senate House:
The 7th March, 1935.
9771.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that FRAMROZE SORABJI KHAN of Bombay Parsi inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim or demand whatsoever against or to the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust; possession; inheritance, lease, lien, share, easement, maintenance or otherwise howsoever in the said property or any part thereof are hereby required to give notice thereof in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 94 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date htreof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of the pension and tax tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Girgaum Road outside the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 363 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 539, 539, New No. 2623, 2624, Old Survey No. 558 and 558 and New Survey No. 7754 (part) and Cadastral Survey No. 1/133 Girgaum Division and bounded as follows that is to say, on the East by the property of Yeshabai Narayan Dharadkar, on the West by the public road called Girgaum Road, on the North by a public passage leading to Khotachi Wadi, and on the South by the premises known as the Patel Building assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under 'D' Ward Nos. 291 (2) and 998 and 999 and Old Street Nos. 689 681, 693, 689, 693 and 20 and present Street Nos. 161, 163 and 165 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor abovenamed.

Dated this 11th day of March, 1935.

J. D. PARIKH.
For Messrs. Raghavayya Nagindas & Co.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
9775.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 255 of 1935.

Mrs. IRAWATI DINKER KARVE, the Registrar of the Shrimati Nathibai Damoder Thackersey Indian Women's University appointed under the Rules and Regulations of the said University and also by the governing body of the said University to file this suit, of Poona Hindu Inhabitant residing at Poona on behalf of herself as representing the University and on behalf of all other creditors of Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey — Plaintiff.

versus

1. LADY PREMLILA VITHALDAS D. THACKERSEY, 2. MADHAVJI DAMODAR THACKERSEY and 3. SIR LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Kt., C.I.E., the executors of the Wills and Testamentary Writings of the late Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey, Kt., all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, defendants Nos. 1 and 2, residing at Mahalaxmi, outside the Fort of Bombay and defendants No. 3, residing at Andheri outside Bombay ..... Defendants

To

All the Creditors of Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey Kt. Deceased).

NOTICE UNDER O I RULE VIII.

Pursuant to the Order made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Blackwell on the 18th day of February, 1935, notice is hereby given under O I Rule VIII of the Code of Civil Procedure that the above suit has been filed by the Plaintiff abovenamed against the defendants abovenamed on behalf of herself as representing the Shrimati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey Indian Women's University and on behalf of all other creditors of the deceased Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey Kt. for the following prayers:—

(a) For a Declaration that the defendants hold the shares and moneys referred to in paras 23 and 24 of the Plaint and all income derived therefrom as trustees for the said University.

(b) That the defendants as the executrix and executors respectively of the deceased may be ordered and decreed to pay to the plaintiff Rs. 52,600 per year or such other sum as may be required to make up that sum after they have paid to the plaintiff the income derived from the shares and moneys referred to in prayer (a) of the plaint from 1st March, 1932, till the 31st day of December, 1934, with interest at 9 per cent. per annum on each instalment from its respective due date and that such payment may be properly secured to the plaintiff.

(c) That the estate of the deceased Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey Kt. may be administered by and under the directions of this Hon'ble Court and the claim of the University as a creditor of the deceased may be ascertained and determined.

(d) That the defendants may be ordered to discover the estate of the deceased come to their hands and to render a true and faithful account of their management of the same.

(e) That the defendants as the executrix and executors of the deceased may be ordered and decreed to purchase, set apart, secure and hold in trust three and half p.c. Government Promissory Notes of the face value of Rs. 18,00,000 or such other securities as may produce an annual income of Rs. 52,500 and to pay the sum of Rs 52,500 every year to the plaintiff from 1st January, 1935, till the corpus of the said securities is handed over to the plaintiff.

(f) That in case it is found that the said estate now left in the hands of the defendants is not sufficient to satisfy the claim of the University herein, the defendants or any of them may be ordered to render an account of and to personally make good to the said estate all payments which they are unable to justify as having been made or received by them in due course of the administration of the said estate.

(g) That the defendants or any of them may be personally ordered to pay to the plaintiff the difference if any between the sum which the University would have received as a creditor on a rateable distribution of the assets in due course of administration and the amount of the said estate which may be found left in the hands of the defendants.

(h) That the right, title and interest of the defendants one and two in the estate of the deceased may be impounded by this Hon'ble Court in favour of the University until the defendants or any of them satisfy the decree that may be passed against them under prayer (g) above or, (k) below as the case may be.

(i) That pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit the defendants may be restrained by an order and injunction of this Hon'ble Court from making any payment out of the estate of the deceased either in due course of administration or otherwise before meeting the said contractual liability of the deceased to the University.

(j) That in the alternative and in case it is found by this Hon'ble Court that the University can only make a claim against the estate of the deceased as a legatee and not as a creditor then the estate of the deceased may be administered by and under the directions of this Hon'ble Court and in determining the rights of the University under the Testamentary instruments left by the deceased regard may be had to the facts and submissions made in para 28 of the plaint and the moneys and securities coming to the University may be duly secured.

(k) That in administering the said estate the defendants may be ordered to account for and make good to the said estate all payments made or received by them which they cannot justify as having been made or received in due course of administration of the said estate.

(l) That for the purposes aforesaid all such accounts may be taken, directions given, orders passed and enquiries made as may be deemed necessary by this Hon'ble Court.

(m) That pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit a fit and proper person may be appointed Receiver of the estate of the deceased with all necessary powers.

(n) That the defendants may be ordered to pay plaintiff's costs of this suit or the plaintiff's costs may be otherwise provided for, and

(o) That the Plaintiff may have such further and other relief as the nature of the case may require.

And that the hearing of the above suit is fixed for the 24th day of June, 1935.

Dated this 8th day of March, 1935.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

R. B. PATEL.
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

MESSRS. CAPTAIN and VAIDYA, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
9774.

Auction Sales

MENESSE & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF 64 BALES YEOTMAL COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on Thursday the 14th March, 1935 at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at the Cotton Depot, Sewree near the Cotton Exchange room by order of the Insurance Office concerned the above mentioned damaged cotton.

MENESSE & CO.

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Rs. 11-0 ... Rs. 13-0

THREE MONTHS
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A Warning To Communalists

MUSLIM YOUTHS TIRED OF SO-CALLED "LEADERS"

(By TWO ALIGARH UNDER-GRADUATES).

"Unpatriotic and absurd." That is what every level-headed observer must have said about the statement issued by the seven M.L.A's representing Muslims constituencies in the Central Legislature. We wish even if communalism cannot be made a bar to being elected to the Assembly we should have at least a general intelligence test which every candidate for Assembly should be made to pass. For then we would not have had the sorry spectacle of these seven M.L.A's first walking into the Government lobby and then trying to camouflage the public by such silly statements. If they hope to convince the public by the sort of arguments they have advanced in this statement they are certainly labouring under a delusion.

WHAT AN ARGUMENT?

"We, therefore, decided in the afternoon to-day to oppose a motion of refusal of supplies to Government which had been supported on the ground of Communal Award."

What logic? And what utter self-complacency to expect that any one will be convinced by this argument? Simply because one out of about two dozen speakers (and he, too, does not belong to Mr. Desai's party) in the course of his criticism, referred to the Communal Award these erstwhile champions of the Award which is more sacred to them than anything else, decide to vote against a motion that had as much to do with the communal Award as sense has to do with the above-mentioned statement. A simple question for Messrs. Yakub and Co: Was the Award an issue raised by Mr. Desai or was it the irresponsible nature of the present executive? Even if the members have a grudge against the Congress, is that a reason for turning down a sensible proposal? Suppose the Congress brought forward a resolution to-morrow that the Muslim University should have an increased grant, will they oppose it? Well, if they want to vote with the Government let them do so. But they should not at least bring forward lame excuses. By such absurd attempts to placate the public they even lose the saving grace of courage even though it be in a wrong cause.

GENEROSITY.

"During the present session Muslim members have generously and readily co-operated with all non-official groups in efforts for the common good." This is what the statement says. "Generously" is rather an interesting expression they have used. Even Hatim Tai must have turned in his grave at the generosity shown by these seven members. Once or twice that they have voted with the popular side they call "generosity." Not for the sake of their nation, not because a certain cause was worthy of support, not because the interests of their country and community demanded it, but because they were "generous." We really feel ashamed of these words.

And even this "generous" support was nothing very enviable. We have gone through the proceedings of the Assembly and the Division Lists and failed to find out anything in the record of these seven members that merited applause. Was it not Doctor Ziauddin Ahmad, supposed to be a great critic of Railway policy, who abstained from voting on the cut motion? Sir Yakub specializes in walking blindly into the Government lobby. And Mr. K. L. Gauba is an expert on questions dealing with Muslim clerks in Clearing offices.

LET THEM BEWARE.

We have no time to go into a detailed criticism of the statement. Nor do we propose to discuss whether Congress and Pandit Malaviya's nationalists are the same. But we must say that Muslim youths are thoroughly tired of our so-called "leaders." God save us from them! We are only waiting for the day when we get the right to vote. Let all of them beware.

STATE SUBJECTS UNDER FEDERATION

Bombay Meeting Discusses Bhulabhai's Telegram

In reply to a telegram from Mr. Amritlal D. Sheth, General Secretary, Indian States' Peoples' Conference, to Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai regarding the opinion given by him to the Princes, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai has wired the following explanation:

"Have given opinion to the Princes in their relations with the British Crown. Have not given any opinion with reference to their relations "vis-a-vis" their subjects. Following the opinion given in 1930 and other occasions have advised Princes as to their position in relation to British Crown under their treaties and otherwise from the point of view of constitutional and international law. Have declined to advise them as to propriety or expediency of any political measure "vis-a-vis" their subjects. In my view, constitutionally speaking, reference to the subjects in the Parliamentary Bill confers upon the subjects no rights against the Princes. Consistently with Parliamentary Act it is open to any Indian Princes to become and remain merely a constitutional sovereign. Your view of my opinion is incorrect. Your comments are entirely unjustified."

An emergency meeting of the Working Committee of the Indian States' Peoples' Conference held on Friday last under the presidentship of Sjt. A. V. Patwardhan discussed the above explanation of Mr. Bhulabhai Desai. The views of the Committee in connection with Mr. Bhulabhai's reply were communicated to Mr. Bhulabhai Desai.

ALLEGED ENTICING AWAY OF GIRL

A novel but less daring way adopted by a kidnapper was narrated on Monday before the Dadar Court.

Venoobai, a 15 year old girl, it is alleged, was enticed away by one Govind Saya on Saturday noon from her residence at the B. D. D. Chawl No. 4 at Naigaum.

It is stated that the accused entered the room in the afernoon when Gangaram Shirsat, father of the girl, was away from home on duty, and told the girl that one Sawla Dagdoo wanted to speak to her and was waiting on the road outside her home. The girl, it appears, went out and thereafter disappeared.

On a complaint made by the father of the girl the Bhoiwada Police traced the accused on Sunday at the Love Lane, Mazgaon, and put him under arrest. The girl, however, still remains untraced.

Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Court, ordered the accused to be enlarged on a bail of Rs. 150 with one surety till March 18.

A Fashionable Wedding

A fashionable wedding was solemnised on Saturday at the Church of St. Francis Xavier when Mr. Joe A. Mascarenhas of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co. led to the alter Miss Victoria Angelica eldest daughter of Mr. and the late Mrs. L. J. M. Rodrigues.

The nuptial ceremony was performed by the Very Revd. Monsignor B. F. Mendonca, who announced at the end of service that His Holiness the Pope had been pleased to grant the Papal blessing on the bride and bridegroom.

In response to the request of the Punjab Patel Seva Samiti, Mr. Bhulabhai DeDsai has consented to perform the unveiling ceremony of a portrait of the late Mr. V. J. Patel in the Samiti Building, Lahore on March 20. The portrait was taken in Vienna a month before Mr. Patel's death and is autographed by him.

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East African Muslim Leaders In Bombay

Delegation To Ventilate Grievances Of Kenya Indians Before Govt.

An important delegation of Muslim leaders from East Africa, consisting of the Hon. Mr. Shamsuddin, Member of the Kenya Legislative Council, Dr. M. A. Rana, President of the Muslim Association, Mombasa, Councillor Salemahomed of the Municipal Corporation, Nairobi, and Mr. G. H. Tejpar, merchant, Mombasa, arrived in Bombay by S. S. "Kenya" on Saturday last.

The Hon. Mr. Shamsuddin intends to bring before the Government of India the injustice done to Indian residents of Kenya by the recommendation of the Land Commission Report of the Kenya Colony, which went out of its way in recommending the introduction of an Order in Council, prohibiting for all time acquisition of land by Indians in so-called high lands.

The Report went completely out of the way of the terms of the Commission and, if the Order in Council is once passed, it will have the force of law of eliminatting Indians entirely from the fertile regions of the Kenya Colony.

Mr. Shamsuddin has already put some questions in the Kenya Legislative Cauncil in regard to the recommendations adversely affecting the Indian interests in Kenya, but he received only the usual stereotyped replies from the Government, which leads one nowhere.

Aga Khan Disappoints.

The object of the Delegation was to interview H. H. the Aga Khan and other Muslim leaders in India. They were, however, keenly disappointed to find that His Highness has already sailed for Europe. They feel the disappointment all the more since they had actually received invitation from the Aga Khan himself.

The members of the Delegation left yesterday by the Punjab Mail for Delhi, where they propose to take an opportunity of meeting the Muslim leaders, who are there in connection with the Legislative Assembly sittings. They hope to bring pressure on the Government of India through the Assembly members in connection with the Kenya Land Commission Report and its fatal consequences over the Indian residents in Kenya.

Another Motive.

It is understood that the Delegation has another important motive behind their journey to this country. They want to arouse Muslim opinion in India to take due share of interest in the propagation of Islamic cult among the pagan natives of East Africa, who, at the present moment, have no opportunities of studying any other religion than Christianity. In fact this seems to be one of the main objects of their mission to India.

Four members of the German Expedition to the Himalayas, who arrived in Bombay yesterday.

FIRE IN BOMBAY HARBOUR

Firemen Bring Blaze Under Control After 3-Hour Battle With Flames

A big fire broke out at Haji Bunder (also known as Grass Bunder), on Sunday evening.

The fire originated in huge piles of dry grass which were stacked at the Bunder.

The fire soon spread to a country craft which was lying close to the wharf also loaded with grass and five men who were in the craft jumped into a "lorry" and sailed towards the sea to escape from the fire.

The country craft drifted towards the sea but the harbour master went after it and succeeded in extinguishing the flames.

The fire on the Bunder was brought under control after nearly three hours.

Importers of grass into Bombay by sea generally stack their property close to the wharf at Haji Bunder. Six huge piles worth over Rs. 30,000 were thus stacked by some Gujarati importers, while three country boats loaded with grass were lying in the harbour.

The six stacks were lying close to one another in two irregular lines horizontal to the wharf Fire, it appears, originated just before 4 p.m. from one of the stacks lying furthest from the wharf and, fanned by the winds, soon spread among the four other stacks.

Huge Tongues of Flames.

Five fire engines rushed to the spot and commenced operations under the Chief Officer, Mr. N Coombs. Huge tongues of flames leapt towards the sky and were visible over a radius of a mile and a half.

Police officers from the Kalachowki police station, including Inspector Macarthy and Sub-Inspector Kothawala, also rushed to the scene.

Of the three country boats loaded with grass, one was lying close to the wharf ready to unload the material, while the other two were lying further away in the harbour. Five men were in the craft lying near the wharf, and when the fire spread to it, and the craft began to drift towards the sea, they jumped into a "tony" attached to the craft and cut it loose. They found they could not make for the wharf and had to sail towards the sea to take a circuitous route before landing.

Harbour Master Goes After It.

Meanwhile, the country craft drifted further towards the sea The harbour master went after the blazing craft and succeeded in extinguishing the flames but all the grass and part of the craft had been burnt.

The firemen at Haji Bunder were waging a vigorous battle to control the flames among the stacks. It was 7 p.m. when they brought the fire under control. They had to continue to apply the hose till a late hour in the night before the fire was completely put out. Four stacks were completely burnt while one was partly destroyed.

It is estimated that the damage amounts to Rs. 27,000 The property is not covered by insurance.

The cause of the fire is not known. The police are making inquiries.

Rajkumari Shanta Raje, wife of the Yuvaraja of Baroda, returned to India by M. V. "Victoria" yesterday.

S. I. E. S. CO-EDUCATION SCHOOL AT MATUNGA

The religious ceremony in connection with the proposed construction of a new building for the South Indian Education Society's Co-Education School, Matunga, was performed on Monday morning by Mr. K. Si. Ramachandra Aiyer, a member of the Society's Committee.

The function took place at the site of the proposed building on Brahmanwada Road, Matunga, and was largely attended among others by the pupils of the School as well as the President and members of the Committee. At the conclusion of the ceremony sweets were distributed to all those present.

AMRITLAL SHETH DEPUTED

An emergency meeting of the Working Committee of the Indian States' Peoples' Conference was held in the office of the Conference on Friday last Sjt. A. V. Patwardhan, President of the Punjab States' Peoples' Conference was voted to the chair.

The following resolution was passed by the meeting:—

The Committee has read with relief, the communique published by the Patiala State offering to allow responsible public men to interview Sardar Bhagwan Singh Longowal, who is on hunger strike in the Patiala jail.

The Committee resolves to avail of this offer and deputes Mr. Amritlal Sheth and one of the States' Peoples' workers from the Punjab to be selected by Mr. Sheth to go to Patiala and interview Sardar Bhagwan Singh Longowal in the jail.

"THE ARYAN PATH"

The truth or otherwise of the doctrine of Reincarnation continues to engage the interest of contributors to the "Aryan Path" and in the March issue of the journal two more writers, Messrs. J. D. Beresford and Michael Kaye discuss the doctrine, giving the pros and cons from their personal standpoints. While Mr. Beresford observes that though a belief in Reincarnation "satisfies the reason, the sense of justice, all those higher faculties of mankind which are inspired by this immortal principle" he has failed to reach an "inner certainty" about it, Mr. Kaye views the doctrine from the standpoint of its ethical values and arrives at the conclusion that it should be welcomed "not so much that it may support a theodicy, not that it may be thought to justify a social system which is harsh to sinners and unfortunates, but that it may encourage spiritual ambition, may fortify compassion and charity, and may establish the faith that nobility of life, though difficult and rare, may be progressively and universally possible".

Among other interesting articles in the issue may be mentioned the following:—"Caedmon, dreamer and monk," by Mr. M. Oldfield Howey", "Why I am not a Buddhist" by Lady Hosie, "The Excellence of Buddha's Doctrine" by Mr. A. M. Hocart, "The Citizen and the State: The Indian View" by Mr. S. V. Viswanatha, and "Thoreau and Oriental Asceticism" by Mr. Arthur Christy. The book-reviews are as interesting and instructive as ever.

BOLTED DOOR FROM INSIDE

Restaurant Owner Takes Fatal Dose Of Poison

A verdict of suicide by cyanide poisoning was returned by the Coroner's Jury on Monday, the death of Maganlal Premlal Trivedi, owner of a Hindu restaurant.

Manibai, widow of the deceased, residing at Hira Building, Parsiwada Lane, in giving evidence, said that she found the door of her husband's room bolted from within on Saturday evening. When the neighbours were informed of this they smashed the door open and found her husband lying unconscious.

Manibai further stated that the cause of death might be due to some financial trouble.

The deceased had written in a letter, it is stated, prior to his death, that he held no one responsible for his having committed suicide.

SRIMATI HUTHEESING

Dance Recital At The Opera

(By Our Dramatic Critic).

The record dance recital at the Opera on Saturday found Srimati Hutheesing, and her amateur troupe in a better spirit than in the evening of the opening performance.

"The First Showers" appeared more definitely expressive. The "Bondage," "Freedom," maintained their previous appeal.

"Sri Natraj" and the "Devotee" were apparently more ambitious. But the picturesque sets of the "Devotee" and the pose faithful to the South Indian bronzes proved to be popular. It is, however, "On the way to the Temple" that seemed, on the whole, to be the best thought out item on the programme.

Kumari Kokila Munshi's songs were ably supported by Kumari Medha Yodh who is, of course, the favourite child dancer.

Kumari Sharda Pandit's song was also of more than merely "scientific" interest. Her voice was modulated with feeling. And, what is rare indeed, she was given on the stage, the cushioned "Divan" and the place and the lighting which were appropriate for the melody.

The lights were well screened off from the stage and the stage accessories including the real "art" which substitutes the electric "arti" was certainly more effective.

LIGHT SHOWERS IN SOUTH MADRAS

Western Disturbance Passing Away Eastwards

POONA, March 11.

Scattered light showers occurred in South Madras. The Western disturbance is passing eastwards through the extreme north after causing a few falls of rain in Kashmir.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL:

Cochin and Coonoor half an inch each.

FORECAST:

Rainfall is likely to increase in Kashmir and extend in the Northwest Frontier Province and the Punjab Kumaon Hills. Scattered light showers will also occur in South Madras and Mysore. —A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 11-3-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.039 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m. 79.0 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a. m. 66.0 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 100.7 degrees 15.2 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 72.3 degrees 1.4 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 47 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N E

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 15 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 148 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 18 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq 10) 0

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 11-3-35.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 80.5deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.13 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.93 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

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REDUCE FREIGHT ON SAND

Mumbra Merchants' Request To G. I. P. Railway

A deputation of Sand Merchants of Mumbra consisting of Mr. A. Burns Lawsay, Chief Engineer of the Hindustan Construction Company, Count O. S. Crassy representing a sand company and Mr. S. G. Bhave, a leading sand merchant, waited upon the Deputy Traffic Manager of the G.I.P. Railway in connection with the several grievances of the sand merchants of Mumbra, particularly the higher rate of freight charged by the G.I.P. Railway as compared with the charges of the B. B. & C.I. Railway Co. and that of the sea borne traffic to the island of Bombay.

The deputationists have submitted that the development of Bombay is rapidly increasing on the Colaba portion of the reclaimed area by the Development Department and the land released by the B.B. and C.I. Railway between Church Gate and Colaba. It was pointed out that as this area is far away from any Railway Delivery Station rail road traffic will not be able to compete with sea borne traffic in sand and as such the deputationists urged for reduction of freight and for special rates.

SECUNDERABADI ARRESTED

Charged With Travelling Without Ticket In Ladies' Compartment

Anthony Sapeba, a native of Secunderabad, was arrested on Saturday last by the Railway Police, as he was found on the previous night travelling without a ticket in the Ladies Compartment (Servants) of the Frontier Mail.

As Anthony could not give satisfactory replies to the queries of the Railway authorities as to his conduct, etc., he was put under arrest.

When he was produced yesterday before the Mazagaon Court, the Magistrate bailed him out till March 18.

Fight In Toddy Shop

Ramchandra Jagannath who was arrested on Sunday for alleged rowdy behaviour in a toddy shop at Kalachowky, was charged at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday. The police did not disclose the cause for the altercation when applying for a remand. It was stated that the complainant had sustained serious injuries. The accused was released on bail till March 25.

European Who Posed As C. I. D. Officer Arrested

John Clement Macfarlane, a Eupean was arrested on Sunday on a charge of impersonating a police officer. The police stated before Mr. P. L. Thakker, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon that the accused went to a shop-keeper at De Lima Street. Wadi Bunder and wanted to examine the currency notes in his possession. Macfarlane also posed as a C.I.D. officer and accused the shop-keeper of having false notes in his possession.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be released on bail, pending further enquiries by the police.

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Bombay Heading For Victory

VIJAY SCORES CENTURY

Brilliant Vajifdar-Merchant Partnership

A marked improvement in the fielding of the Northern India team was wtnessed on Monday when the Bombay team resumed their second innings in the final match of the Ranji Trophy Cricket Championship of India.

Two runs were added to Bombay's overnight total of 17 when Fali Kapadia was dismissed. Contractor and Merchant then took the score to 60 by means of steady play, when a sensational collapse set in and the local side lost three good wickets for an addition of 10 runs, Contractor, Jai and Chury being the victims.

The Vajifdar-Merchant partnership, however, stopped the rot and carried the total to 111 when the teams adjourned for lunch.

The pace of scoring increased considerably after lunch and soon both Vajifdar and "Vijay" reached their 50.

When play commenced for the 3rd day, Abell who badly injured his finger on Sunday evening, led his team out and to the surprise of all kept wickets, in spite of his injured finger.

The overnight not-outs Kapadia and Contractor resumed the Bombay 2nd Innings to the attack of Puri and Mabarakali. Contractor scored a couple of Singles off the fast trundler and sent 20 on the board. Kapadia opened his account when he sent Mubarakali's first ball to the square-leg boundary.

Puri's balls were kicking up awkwardly and in his second over Kapadia edged a rising one into the hands of Abell. (27-2-19.)

Merchant filled the breach and immediately glanced Puri for a 4 bringing the total to 30.

Bowling Change.

The batsmen were very quiet, treating the bowling with great respect. Abell made the first change in the bowling when he called upon Baqa Jilani to relieve Mubarakali from the Gymkhana end. Jilani who only bowled a couple of overs in the first innings, owing to a strained shoulder muscle, kept a good length, and his first over was a maiden. A bye which reached the screen saw the total creep up to the forties.

Contractor was very uncomfortable when facing Puri, but Merchant was playing with confidence, and executed his favourite hook stroke to the boundary. Jilani was sent to the ropes through the slips twice in succession by Contractor and the half century mark was reached.

At this stage Syeed Ahmed was given the leather vice Puri.

Jilani got his first victim when he successfully appealed for l.b.w. against Contractor, who tried to turn him to leg. The out-going batsman was at the crease for 70 minutes for his 18 which included three hits to the boundary. (60—3—18).

Jai Dismissed.

The Bombay skipper joined Merchant at the fall of the third wicket and immediately broke his duck with a single off Jilani. But crossing over and facing Syeed Ahmed, he was smartly held behind the stumps by Abell for only 2 runs. The fourth wicket falling for the addition of only 3 runs. (63—4—2).

Chury was the next man in and Merchant greeted him with a full to leg for 2.

The Northern India bowling was good and their fielding smart. Abell and his men seemed to be determined not to repeat their first innings performance of dropped catches.

Chury, who was the highest scorer for his side in the first innings opened his account with a single and followed it up with a four to point off Jilani.

Jilani claimed his second victim of the morning, when chury skied him to cover and Puri getting well under the ball held him. Chury scored 6 in his short stay at the wickets (70—5—6).

Vajifdar went out to join Merchant.

Wickets were falling cheaply and half of the side were out for a paltry 70.

Vajifdar Hits Out.

Merchant who was playing himself in slowly, drove Puri who came on again for his second spell, through cover for 4. Vajifdar lifted a "no ball" from Jilani to the ropes for 4. He drove the next ball straight to the screen and a couple of singles and a 2 by Merchant saw the total mount up to 90.

The first century was hoisted when Vajifdar lifted Puri to the square-leg boundary after Bombay had been batting for 10 minutes over 2 hours. Another 2 boundaries were collected by Vajifdar off the fast bowler, and the score board showed 110 when the teams adjourned for lunch. Merchant (not out) 29 and Vajifdar (not out) 25.

Vajifdar who in partnership with Merchant, extricated Bombay from a bad position in the second innings.

Play After Lunch

When play was resumed after lunch Mubarakali and Puri were called upon to open the attack. Merchant first hooked and then square cut the later, both the strokes travelling to the boundary, and the total rose to 120. Puri was cheered for stopping a hot one at third slip from Vajifdar, but the veteran successfully steered the next one through the slips for 4.

The rate of scoring now considerably increased both the batsmen frequently finding the ropes. Vajifdar was given, a life when he was 33, Abell failing to hold him behind the stumps, Puri being the bowler to suffer. Vajifdar celebrated his escape by sending Puri twice to the boundary and altogether collected 11 runs in the over, thus doubling Bombay's total which only stood at 70 when he went out to join Merchant.

A mighty swipe to leg sent 150 on the board and Abell made the first bowling changes after lunch, when he replaced Puri with Syeed Ahmed and Mubarakali with Baqua Jilani. This double change did not worry the batsmen at all. They were scoring freely all round the wicket and seemed to be well set.

Vajifdar's Fifty.

With a 2 off Jilani to point Vajifdar reached his individual, fifty after a stay of 90 minutes at the crease, amidst cheers from the tents. The cheering hardly ceased when Merchant also reached his half century with a beautiful glance to leg for 2 off Syeed Ahmed. Merchant was loudly cheered for his patient 50, which took him 5 minutes over 2½ hours to gather.

Abell was trying his utmost to break up the partnership and his next move in this direction was when he brought on Amir Elahi, for the first time, in place of Syeed Ahmed.

Merchant scored a couple of the new bowler and 170 was signalled. The Merchant-Vajifdar partnership so far yielding 100 runs.

At 3-40 p.m. the score was 204 for five wickets. Vajifdar and Merchant being not out with 71 and 70 respectively.

Fast Scoring

Runs were coming in at a fast pace and the crowd showed its delight for bright cricket by cheering the batsmen for every stroke.

Muzafar Beg was then given a turn with the leather but the burly Northern India's deliveries didn't seem to worry either of the batsmen. Merchant glanced him to the leg boundary and reached his 60. The batsmen were hitting all round the wicket and collected 50 runs in 40 minutes. A single from Vajifdar brought Bombay's total to a respectable 200, and his individual score to 70.

Vajifdar Out

Merchant soon afterwards himself reached his 70 when he cut Puri, who replaced Amir Elahi, for 4. But in his second over Puri was instrumental in getting Vajifdar out. Amir Elahi brought off a splendid one handed catch above the shoulder, when Vajifdar tried to turn to leg a bumping one from Puri (205-6-71).

The Merchant-Vajifdar partnership for the 6th wicket yielded 135 runs, Vajifdar's share being 71, which included eleven 4's and five 2's, collected in 2 hunrs and 20 minutes. Vajifdar coming in when half the side were out for a paltry 70, helped Merchant to stop the rot and his 71 was a brave effort.

Merchant Hits Out

Havewalla filled the breach. Merchant who was now very aggressive, severely punished Sayeed Ahmed collecting 12 runs in an over off him, sending 220 on the board. Havewalla opened his account with a single. Abell rang frequent changes in the bowling but Vijay continued undaunted and sneaking a single he made his century. Merchant's century was a chanceless one and he was at the wickets for 3 hours 45 minutse compiling it. He hit all round the wicket and his favourite hook stroke was much in prominence. He reached the boundary a dozen times and had fourteen 2's and a 3 to his credit.

The Teams then adjourned for tea when the score stood at 236 for 6.

PLAY AFTER TEA

Mubarakali again opened the attack after tea and Havewalla drove him straight to the screen for 4 and 240 went up on the board, while at the other end Merchant pulled Puri for a single and a 4. Havewalla following up with another 4. The fast bowler giving away 11 runs in the over.

Sayeed Ahmed relieved Puri when the score board showed 250.

"LIFE" FOR HAVEWALLA

Abell then called upon Baqua Jilani, but he met with hard luck. Havewalla skied him and Muzafar Beg who was fielding in the country got well under the ball, but dropped it. Havewalla celebrated his "life" by cutting Sayeed Ahmed to the ropes and at the same time sent 270 on the board. But ultimately Jilani got him out in his next over when Mubarakali held him at cover (271-7-27).

Wadker filled the vacancy and broke his duck when he turned Jilani for a single. Puri again came on and Merchant twice missed when he lashed out at him. He, however, hooked him for 4 and 280 was signalled.

Stumps were then drawn for the day with the total at 281. Merchant who went in 15 minutes after play commenced in the morning, was whole day at the wickets and was unbeaten with 114. Wadkar not out 5.

BOMBAY (2nd Innings)

D D Hindlekar c Abell b Puri	1
F Kapadia c Abell b Puri ..	19
H N Contractor l.b.w. b Baqa Jilani	18
V M Merchant (batting) ..	114
L P Jai c Abell b Sayeed Ahmed	2
Vajifdar c Amir Elahi b Puri	71
P Chury c Puri b Jilani	6
Havewalla c Mubarakali b Baqa Jilani	27
Wadkar (batting)	5
Extras	17
Total (for 7 wickets) ..	281

Vijay Merchant whose splendid innings (144 runs and still batting) was a feature of yesterday's play.

SCHMELING TROUNCES HAMAS

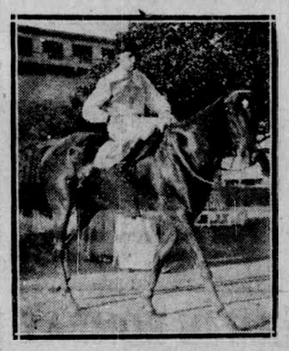
American Challenger Outclassed In Every Round

HAMBURG, March 10.

In an eliminating contest for the World's Heavyweight Championship Max Schmeling defeated the American, Steve Hamas with a technical knockout, the referee intervening in the ninth round.

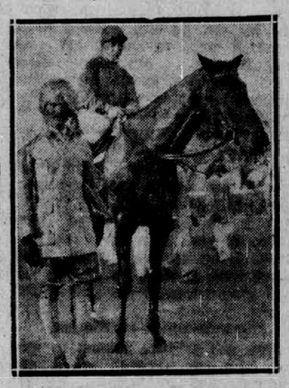
Hamas was outpointed in every round except the fifth. He was floored for a count of eight in the sixth from a terrific right Schmeling maintained a two-fisted attack and twice knocked down Hamas for counts of nine in the same round.

Hamas was completely outclassed. He was very groggy and covered with blood from a cut under the eye, mouth and nose.—Reuter's Special.



Himat who won the Houghton Plate.

Another Delight the winner of the Foxhill Plate (Div: II.)



Vijayakumar II, who broke the 2 Miles Record.

INTERNATIONAL RUGBY

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, March 10.

The following will constitute the England team in the Rugby International against Scotland at Murrayfield on March 16:—

Boughton, Booth, Cranmer, Heaton, Leyland, Gadney, Auty, (Headingley) Kendrew Nicholson, Londland, Clarke, Dicks, Weston, Payne and Cridlan.

Acceptances For Wednesday's Races

Eight Runners In King-Emperor's Silver Jubilee Cup

The following are the acceptances for the Silver Jubilee Fund Meeting to be held on Wednesday:—

1st Race: 3-0 p. m.

THE BRAEMER PLATE. (Div. I) Distance—7 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,250; second Rs 400; third, Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III W A reduced 7 lbs Penalties—Winners after 31st October, 1933, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs 2,000 or over 7 lbs, or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs 3,000 or over, 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs.

Madras 8-13; Laffy 8-10; Faddak 8-6; Alharith 8-6; Forat 8-4; Sir Jamal 8-2; Silver Jubilee 8-0; Arab King 8-0; Eastern Charm 8-0; Marmora 8-0; Ashroff 7-11; Zenobia 7-8; Homer 7-8; Zohal 7-8; Howel 7-8; Jawad Pasha 7-8; Dagastan 7-8.

2nd Race: 3-30 p. m.

THE BRAEMER PLATE (Div II) Distance—7 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III W A reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st October, 1933, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs 2,000 or over 7 lbs. or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Taj Sinjar 8-10; Raza Khan 8-10; Lilarity 8-6; Strephon 8-6; Poppy Day 8-6; Lucky Day 8-6; Mulzoom 8-4; Masuda 8-4; Aziza 8-0; Kassab 8-0; Gold Fish 8-0; The Duke 8-0; Nibras 7-8; Sinbad 7-8; National 7-8; Jarrada 7-8; Kooleb 7-4.

3rd Race: 4-0 p. m.

THE BRAEMER PLATE (Div III) Distance—7 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs 250. For Arabs in Class III W A reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st October, 1933, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7 lbs. or of a race or races of the aggregate valued of Rs. 3,000 or over 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Hush Hush 8-10; Al Barg 8-10; Amritsar 8-7; Taj Mahus 8-7; Dolfuss 8-6; Sun Rose 8-6; Faidan 8-6; Havana 8-6; The Knut 8-6; Eeda 8-3; Gog II 8-0; Saggar Beg 8-0; Maneck 8-0; Outlook 7-11; Desert Prince 7-11; Young Bucknell 7-11; Sheriyar 7-11.

4th Race: 4-30 p. m.

THE EMPIRE STAKES. (Div. II) Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs 1,700; second, Rs. 600; third, Rs. 250. A Handicap for Arabs in class II.

Iraq Gift 9-4; Gurjistan 9-4; Happy King 9-2; Rajput 8-13; Al Ghazi 8-11; El Faras 8-9; English Star 8-7; Wazir Pasha 8-6; Tara 8-0; Silver Fish 8-0; Lamington 7-12; Sattam 7-10; Amij 7-7.

5th Race: 5-0 p. m.

THE KING EMPEROR'S SILVER JUBILEE CUP. Distance—7 Furlongs.

Winner A Cup value Rs 500 and Rs 2,250; second, Rs 600; third, Rs 400.

Cultra 8-11; Essex Lad 8-11; Cybo 8-11; Magnolia 7-11; Cheap Jack 7-8; Perrier 7-8; Whatanight 7-8; Nadova 7-8.

6th Race: 5-30 p. m.

THE BALMORAL PLATE. Distance—1 Mile.

Winner, Rs 1,700; second Rs 600; third Rs 250. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Boy 9-7; Running Sea 9-4; Knight at Arms 8-13; Thornham 9-1; Oratorio 9-1; Anomalous 9-0; Clairette 8-10; Ciro 8-9; Golden Trail 8-7; Roseville 7-8; Vignette 8-7; Strength 8-5; Perrier 8-4; Hatless 8-3; Beautiful Star 7-4.

7th Race: 6-0 p. m.

THE SANDRINGHAM PLATE. Distance—5 Furlongs.

Winner Rs 1,700; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Zita 9-7; Ballintoy 9-5; Generous 9-2; Irish Right 8-13; Sly Abbot 8-10; Betty Boop 8-9; Magnolia 8-7; Cook General 8-5; Hooray 8-5; Diomedol 8-3; Love Parade 7-12; Kailash 7-5; Battle On 7-5; Tree Top 7-4; Bahar Bhan 7-0; Over 7-0.

8th Race: 6-30 p. m.

THE EMPIRE STAKES. (Div I) Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs 1,700; second Rs 600; third Rs 250.A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Mujbil Hatim 9-4; The Viceroy 9-4; Yanoos 9-3; Shogat Aziz 9-0; Baden 9-0; Sa'ami 8-11; Rustom 8-9; Danger 8-7; Harry Johnson 8-5; Maarib 8-2; Firsan 8-2; Suhama 7-12; Shara'a al Jamil 7-12; Mascat 7-4.

The Bombay team goes out to field against Northern India on Sunday morning

A confident appeal is made against Aga Raza in Northern India's first innings

Vijayakumar II shows a clean pair of heels to his rivals in the Northumberland Plate on Saturday.

LATEST GALLOPS

Whatanight And Cybo Shape Well In Cup Trial

(From Our Special Correspondent)

The following gallops were noted in connection with Wednesday's meeting:—

CULTRA (Munro) proved superior to ESSEX LAD (Marrable) over 6 furlongs on the race track. The former is in fine trim for the cup event.

CYBO (Brace) pleased in a brisk 7 furlongs gallop.

WHATANIGHT (Mr. Wemyss) and NADOVA (Riding Boy) spurted 3 furlongs, the former finishing resolutely.

GOLD PERIOD (Whiteside) STRENGTH (Stead) and GREENWARD (Cullen) were sent 7 furlongs, the former doing best.

DIOMEDOL (Burn) made a favourable impression over 5 furlongs.

ZITA (Blyth) and SWEETIE (Graham) finished level over 5 furlongs.

BATTLE ON (Stead) moved very well in a 3 furlongs spurt.

IRISH RIGHT (Riding Boy) easily defeated a stablemate over 5 furlongs. Much improved.

RUNNING SEA (Brace) held KNIGHT AT ARMS (Stead) in a mile gallop on the tan. The former must win shortly.

CHEER UP (Riding Boy) and MALAYA (Riding Boy) were sent 5 furlongs. Fair.

YANOOS (C. Hoyt) and TARA (Syed Saleh) covered 6 furlongs, both finishing strongly. The latter is sure to run well on Wednesday.

ZENOBIA (Little) and IRAQ GIFT (Munro) travelled 6 furlongs. A fit pair.

MAARIB (Selby) showed to great advantage in a 6 furlongs gallop on the tan.

SHARA'AL JAMIL (Whiteside) gave satisfaction over 6 furlongs.

RAJPUT (Whiteside) put up a smart show over 7 furlongs.

Taj Sinjar (Little) travelled 6 furlongs in good style.

LAFFY (Whiteside) and POPPY DAY (Riding Boy) finished abreast in a mile gallop.

SIR JAMAL (Stokes) made a great impression over 7 furlongs. Likely winner.

FIRSAN (Harding) covered an easy mile in free style.

SUNSHINE (Riding Boy) moved well over 7 furlongs.

TAJ MAHUS (Whiteside) showed improvement when exercised over 7 furlongs.

SILVER FISH (Selby) was fair in a 6-furlongs gallop.

FARAT PRINCE (R. Bell) and BREACH (Riding Boy) pleased in an easy mile gallop.

The following should be noted: SAMRAN, NUSSRAT PASHA and SILVER JUBILEE.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS To-day

Hindu: Fagun Shud 8, 1991
Muslim: Jilhej 6, 1353
Parsi: Meher 7, 1304
Sunrise: 6h 50m
Sunset: 6h 48m
High Tide: 4-29 18-36
Low Tide: 11-04

Arrival of Madame Halide Edib Hanum, Victoria Terminus, 2-45 p.m (S.T.).

Public reception to Madame Halide Edib Hanum, Sir C. J. Hall, 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Ranji Trophy Cricket Championship of India, final, Bombay, vs Northern India, Esplanade Maidan, 11 a.m

Bombay Presidency Branch of Indian Red Cross Society, 10th Annual General meeting, Government House, 12 noon.

WEDNESDAY, March 13

Inter-communal (Vegetarian) dinner under the joint auspices of the Muslim Students' Union and the Youth League, Theosophical Society at the Blavatsky Lodge Terrace, at 7-30 p.m.

"Madame Halide Edib Hanum will be the guest of honour and the Hon. Mr. Justice Faiz B. Tyabji will preside.

Public lecture by Madame Halide Edib at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar to preside.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Annual General meeting, Governor attending, Ballard Estate, 11-30 a.m.

THURSDAY, March 14.

Bombay Presidency Women's Council (Public Health Committee): Lecture by Dr Miss G Doctor on "The Health of the School Child". Bowen Memorial Hall, 6-30 p.m. The lecture is open to the public

FRIDAY, March 15

Bombay Millowners' Association, annual general meeting, Patel House, 11-30 a.m

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Sanitary Association will be held in the hall of the Sanitary institute, Princess Street, to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).

THE GATHA SOCIETY

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute Hall (Ravelin Street), Hornby Road, Fort, when Mr. Behramgore Tehmuras Ankleseria, M.A., will give in Gujarati an exposition of the Gathic Strophes relating to the commemoration of the departed souls.

BHAGINI SAMAJ

An annual meeting of the Bhagini Samaj will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 3-30 'Indira Nivas,' Bhatwadi.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF SHIPPING KNOWLEDGE

Under the auspices of the above Society Captain Digby-Beste, Captn. Supdt. I. M. M. T. S. Dufferin, will show a new film of the Cadets at work on board the ship to-day (Tuesday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) at Sudama House, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

The show is open to the public.

In the Distinguished Presence of H. E. THE GOVERNOR & LADY BRABOURNE

TO-NIGHT 9-30 p.m.

REDUCED PRICES

Rs. 8, 5|12, 3|6, 2|4 & Gallery at Re. 1|2

THE EXCELSIOR

RUSSIAN BALLET COMPANY

Programme No. 3.
To-day, 6 and 9-30 p.m.
To-morrow 9-30 p.m.

"THE MAGIC FLUTE"
"SYLPHIDES"
"PROMENADE"
DIVERTISSEMENTS

FAREWELL PROGRAMME
From Thursday, 14th.

THE REGAL

Daily at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Russian Ballet Company". Daily at 9-30 p.m.
REGAL—"The Merry Widow" Daily 6-30 and 10 p.m
ROXY—"Bombay Mail" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m
CAPITOL—Closed for Renovation.
CARLTON—"Treasure Island" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
PATHE—"The Lives of a Bengal Lancer". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m
WELLINGTON—"Count of Monte Cristo" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m
GLOBE—"Jan-Nisar" Time as usual.
KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan" Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m
IMPERIAL—"Vengeance is Mine" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Indira, M. A." Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m
PALACE—"Moulin Rouge" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Murder in Trinidad" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon Selection of Indian music (Gujarati records) 1 p.m. Available market rates. European Lunch Time Music. The J. H. Squire Celeste Octet. Ramond Newell, Baritone. And Albert Sandler, Violin. (Columbia) 2 p.m. A relay from the Rotary Club. 2-30 p.m. Close down

5 p.m. Ladies' Hour. Talk by Beth 5-30 p.m European programme. 6-30 p.m Book Talk. By The Bookman. 6-45 p.m Dance music. Jack Payne and His Band. (Rex Records). 8 p.m. Empire relay 8-30 p.m. The Language Game (English). A Weekly Chat on how to play it. By Adolph Myers. No 2 Telling the Time. (Then.) 8-45 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin. 9 p.m Time signal. Indian Programme General News in Hindi and Commercial News. 9-20 p.m. Light music. Master Prabhakar. 10-30 p.m. Close down.

TARIFF BOARD

In connection with the enquiry into the claims of the Woollen Textile Industry for protection, the Tariff Board will hear the oral evidence of the Government of Bombay at 10-30 a.m. today (Tuesday) in the office of the Board in the Town Hall, Bombay.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

Superscribed mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. 'Ginyo Maru' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. to-day.

Mails for Colombo and Australia per s.s 'Strathnover' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 14th instant.

Mails for Straits Settlements and China via Negapatam will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3 p.m. on Thursday the 14th instant.

KALBADEVI ARYA SAMAJ

Pandit Pardhubhai Sharma will deliver the tenth lecture on "Prashnopanishad" at the Arya Samaj, Kalbadevi Road, to-day at 7 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The homeward P and O mail steamer 'Ranpura' with the mails from Bombay of the 2nd instant arrived at Port Said at 10 p.m. on the 10th instant and left there at 2 a.m. the following day.

The outward P and O mail steamer 'Strathnaver' with the mails from London of 28th ultimo arrived at Aden at 7 a.m. on the 10th instant and left there at 11 a.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 3 p.m. on Thursday the 14th instant.

The 'Strathnaver' will sail from Ballard Pier for Australia at midnight the same day.

Y. M. C. A. LECTURE

Public meeting at the Y. M. C. A. Reynolds Road, Byculla, to-day (Tuesday) at 6-45 p.m. when Mr. P. P. Pillai of the International Labour Office, will speak on "International Labour Office and Indian Industrial Interests."

PIR SAHEB OF MANGROL

His Holiness Pir Motamiyan Saheb Chishti of the religious Gadi of Mangrol, Gujarat, will leave Bombay on March 15, for Surat and will thence proceed to Virumgam on March 18, to preside over certain functions connected with the great fair of Lal Pir Saheb which commences on March 19. From Virumgam he will go to Kadi on March 23, for three or four days.

HARKISONDAS HOSPITAL EXTENSION

The Governor of Bombay will perform the opening ceremony of the Extension of the Sir Harkisondas Narottamdas Hospital to-day (Tuesday) at 5-15 p.m.

UNITY CLUB SOCIAL

Indian Women's Unity Club, Members and their guests of the Unity Club who have tickets for the social to be held to-morrow (Wednesday) to meet Madame Halide Edib Hanum are requested to come at 2-30 p.m. instead of at 3 p.m. the time fixed originally.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Sir Alexander Leith arrived at Government House on Monday.

The Governor of Bombay accompanied by Lady Brabourne visited Thana and Bhiwandi on Monday and returned the same evening.

NO PASSPORT TO DR. ADHIKARI

Home Member Suspects He May Attend Moscow International

Mr. Nilkant Das asked how much subsidy or financial help the Government gave to the "Associated Press" and how much similar help to other news agencies and newspapers.

NO SUBSIDY TO NEWS AGENCIES

Sir Henry Craik, Home Member, replied "The Government of India do not subsidize any newspaper or news agency. They, however, pay the Indian News Agency on ordinary commercial terms for the supply of its news telegrams to certain selected officers of the Government and do not subscribe to the news service of the Free Press or the United Press as they do not consider it necessary to supplement that of the Indian News Agency.

Mr. Avanasilingam Chetty wanted to know what amount was paid to the Indian News Agency.

Sir Henry Craik replied: "Rs. 12,530 yearly."

CENSORSHIP ON M.L.As.

Mr. Sri Prakasa asked on what principle the Government censored private correspondence.

Sir Henry Craik referred him to section 28 of the Post Office Act, which provided for the interception of correspondence.

Mr. Sri Prakasa:—Are are Government aware that correspondence of some members of the Assembly is censored at the Delhi Post Office?

Sir Henry Craik:—I am not aware.

Sami Venkitachalam Chetty:—Are letters addressed to the Home Member censored?

Sir Henry Craik:—Very possibly (laughter).

Sir Henry Craik, replying to questions by Mr. Giri, said that Dr. Adhikari, interned in Bijapur, applied for a passport to proceed to Europe last year for medical treatment, but his request was refused by the local Government. In view of his past Communist activities and his previous record it was considered undesirable to permit him to go abroad, there being good reasons to believe that the real object of his journey was to attend a meeting of the Communist Internationale at Moscow. The Government of India saw no reason to interfere with the local Government's decision, in the matter. Sir Henry Craik added that in December 1934, the Government of Bombay granted Dr. Adhikari permission to proceed to Bandra for medical treatment for a period of one month.

PRESIDENT-ELECT OF HINDU SABHA

NEW DELHI, Mar. 11.

At an emergent meeting of the working Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha, under the chairmanship of Bhai Parmanand, Rev. Ottama was declared president-elect of the annual session of the Sabha at Cawnpore.—United Press.

SUBURBAN DISTRICT POLITICAL CONFERENCE

The first meeting of the Reception Committee of the forthcoming Suburban District Political Conference was held in the Parishad Karyalaya Juhu Road on Sunday the 10th instant under the chairmanship of Sjt. G. D. Bhatt, when Sub-Committees were appointed to carry out the work of the Conference and with power to co-opt.

The following names were suggested for the Presidential honour:—

Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai, Sjt. Acharya Kripalani, Sjt. N. V. Gadgil, Sjt. Kamaladevi Chattopadhaya, Dr. Khan Sahib.

S. I. SANGIT SABHA

The South Indian Sangeetha Sabha is to be congratulated for the discovery of Miss Papa's genius and giving an opportunity to music lovers to hear her flute solo.

A kid in the world of music, Miss Papa surprises one with her mastery over the instrument, and the sweet airs she is able to produce out of this wooden reed. Her rendering of Ragas and Kirtans were refreshingly original and scholarly. Though the programme was a bit long, it was a fifty-fifty chance between the flute player and the violinist, and it was thoroughly appreciated by the audience.

A. I. V. I. A. BOARD MEETING

The Board Meeting of the A. I. V. I. Association begins on the 14th March 1935 at Wardha. In addition to the Bombay Members, viz. Sheth Shoorji Vallabhdas, Ben Goshiben Captain and Mr. V. L. Mehta, others are also called. Ben Veenabai who is acting as supervisor in Bombay for A. I. V. I. A. work is also going. Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa, Solicitor, has been invited to attend the Board meeting and it is understood, he will be present. Smt. Lilavati Munshi is invited to be present at the meeting and is likely to attend.

NOMINATIONS TO THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

The Governor has accepted the resignations by Messrs. T. E. Streatfield, I.C.S., C. E. L. Gilbert and J. P. Brander, I.C.S., of their offices of members of the Legislative Council.

The Governor has nominated Messrs. J. A. Madan, C.I.E., I.C.S., C. W. E. Arbuthnot, C.I.E. and C. W. A. Turner, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., being officials, to be members of the Legislative Council.

THE RUSSIAN CLASSICAL BALLET AT EXCELSIOR

Third Programme Earns Universal Tribute

(By Our Dramatic Critic).

The Russian Ballet has, with its third programme, established its claims as dance entertainment that sets art standards. The audience on Saturday and the following days appreciated, wholeheartedly, the programme which was, rightly, anticipated as, perhaps, the best of the programme hitherto presented.

The drallery of the "Magic Flute" and the weaknesses of the French Court of Louis XV are, in history, the past. But it relieved in the forms and movements which have endeared the name of Petipa to generations of the lovers of the dance.

Nealha Bijkovich partnered to Stanley Judson danced the unsophisticated amorous to well-nigh perfection.

The old nobleman, guilty, illtempered and unrestrained was delineated with a graphic sense of the comic so peculiar to M. Petroff.

Fakina, as usual, followed Petipa and the music of Chopin secured for the dancers an uplifting medium which brought them everything that beautifully accentuated the dance movements as of the classical style and standard.

Rei Kuznetzova and E. Rone interpretation of the valse entitled the dancers to the tribute they received from the house.

"Promenade" reminiscent again of another gay centre of Europe and life in the old-fashioned eighties was indeed a delicate theme executed with a care free nonchalance characteristic to the theme but difficult to execute. Maddle Rone as the coquette and Petroff's "Dandy" were superb.

The "Divertissements" contained "Nocturne," (Schermann's music) "Faun," Spanish Dance."

Anatole Vilzak's "Spanish Dance," "The Faun," which once made Nijinsky danced by D. Alegeranoff, Juliana Enakiva's spirited "Pizzicato" and Mme Natasha Bajokovich's "Pas Casiqu" were easily the items which linger in the memory of the brilliant programme with which the Russian Ballet on Saturday earned universal tribute.

GOVERNOR'S BUSY DAY AT THANA

Lays Foundation Stone Of V. S. Hospital

His Excellency, Lord Brabourne, visited Thana on Monday last, and was the recipient of addresses from the Konkan Muslim Education Society, the Bhiwandi-Nizampur Municipality, the Municipal Borough and the District Local Board of Thana.

In the evening His Excellency laid the foundation stone of the Vithal Sayana Hospital, Thana.

In the course of his speech at the last function, His Excellency said:—

It has given the greatest pleasure to Lady Brabourne and myself to take part in the ceremony to-day, which will lead to the fulfilment of one of the greatest needs of this town, and marks the culminating generosity of a family which has already done so much for its welfare.

Mr. Narayan Sayana has already referred to the history of the scheme. It is true that parts of the Hospital are a hundred years old. The earliest building dates from 1836, and recalls almost forgotten history, for having been originally intended for military patients, it still bears the name of the Military Hospital on the records.

The new hospital will have a total accommodation of nearly 50 beds, and it will be construsted on modern lines with the latest sanitary and electric fittings. Besides the present site with certain extensions and improvements will be the best one.

I trust that this project will be brought to the fullest success and will in large measure assist in the relief of sickness and suffering.

I now have much pleasure in laying the foundation stone of the Vithal Sayana Civil Hospital of Thana.

CLAIM FOR ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT

Suit For Recovery Of Rs. 10,000 Or 1/5th Of Estate For Services

Mr. Justice Kania at the High Court heard the suit filed by R. H. Khambhatta claiming Rs. 10,000 as damages from Jehangir D. Katelee for alleged breach of contract to give the plaintiff 1/5th of his estate as a legacy under his will, or, in the alternative Rs. 7,740 as being the amount of his salary due for services rendered by him.

The suit was contested by the defendant who denied the allegations made by the plaintiff.

The case is proceeding.

TEMPERATURE TOWARDS NORMAL

Considerable Fall During Past 24 Hours

The duration of the present heat-wave in the city, will not be longer than that of a brain wave!

Already there is a rapid fall in temperature within a brief period of 24 hours. On Sunday a temperature of 100.7 degrees was recorded which was considered the record temperature since 1857. That meant a temperature of 15 degrees above the normal.

On Monday, the temperature was 83.4 degrees (Maximum) which is 8.4 degrees above the normal.

Thus the fall in the temperature during the interval of 24 hours was 6.6 degrees. Within a day or two, there is reason to believe, therefore, that the temperature will come down to normal and Bombay will have almost an equable temperature, the mercury hovering between 85 and 90 degrees.

Though 100 degrees temperature is a record for Bombay, it is far away from the All-India record, which was about 118 degrees last year and, it may be recalled, sun-strokes proved fatal in several instances in Delhi and Central India.

SERVANT MISSING AFTER DADAR THEFT

But Police Take Into Custody Man Who Recommended Him

A resident of Dadar, who had been out sightseeing in Colaba on Friday evening had an unpleasant surprise in store for him at his house. When he returned he found that his belongings had been rifled and ornaments studded with diamonds valued at Rs. 1,738 stolen.

He was so bewildered at his loss that for the moment he did not realise that his servant, Shivdas had also disappeared.

NO TRACE OF SERVANT

Mr. Satramdas Vaniram, the victim of this theft, then hurried to the Kingsway Police Station and lodged a complaint. The Police made enquiries and took into custody Sudama Chottal who it is reported had recommended the "missing" servant to the complainant. So far neither the property nor the servant has been traced.

Sudama Chottal, the accused, was placed before the Magistrate at the Dadar Court on Monday and remanded to the police custody till March 18 pending police enquiries. It was also alleged that Sudama was paying frequent visits to the servant and therefore that he was likely to bn accomplice in the case.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Bombay Legislative Council

On Monday the Bombay Legislative Council discussed the Budget demand for the Irrigation Department. Motions for cuts were moved by the Sind members. There was not a single speech made by the other members of the House, excepting possibly that by Mr. Kamat. Till 6-15 p.m. this went on. One Sind member would move the motions and two others would support it, and after the official reply the cut motion would be withdrawn. Fortunately for other members of the Council, Mr. L. R. Gokhale broke the monotony by raising a grave issue about the Lloyd Barrage.

While moving one of the several cut motions which stood in his name, a member was so puzzled that he did not know what he was doing and the whole House laughed when Mr. Tairsee suggested that it was due to "mental confusion". "Because of the atmosphere" was the suggestion of one of the members, when Mr. Bell felt that the Sind members should be asked as to why officers from the Deccan became corrupt immediately after they went to Sind!

The following sentence of one of the movers of the motions for cuts on the floor of the House is very significant as it gives one an idea of the Legislative Council. He said: "It is regrettable that no motion for cut can be carried in this House. These motions are moved because, if nothing else, at least we can talk"

Improvement Trust Chawls

How the rents are collected in the Improvement Trust chawls is very lucidly shown in the report of the Test Audit Officer for the official year ending 31st March 1934. Some of the tenants, who were in arrears, were asked to pass pro-notes but nothing is shown so far in regard to the recoveries made. A case was detected in the Supari Baug Chawls in which a tenant was ejected and the arrears of his rent transferred to the Arrears Register. He was then allowed to occupy the same room on his promise to pay the arrears by instalments but again he ran into arrears. The cost of the ejectment suit as well as the arrears is still to be recovered from him! In some cases the tenants are allowed to vacate a room and a pro-note is taken either from him or the incoming tenant for the amount of the arrears due. In many cases there are no recoveries against the amount or pronotes or if any are made, the tenants run up into arrears again.

"DECREASE IN OPIUM REVENUE"

Opium Department Report

The Government of India have just released their Report on the operations of the Opium Department for the year ending September 30, 1934. The maximum area of opium cultivation was further reduced from 45,000 bighas to 24,000 bighas in accordance with the programme of reduction of the area under poppy cultivation sanctioned by the Government of India. The sown area actually measured, amounted to 23,934 bighas of which the productide area was 22,067 the rest being failure due to climatic reasons. The gross produce amounted to 3,274 maunds efuivalent to 2,183 maunds at a consistence of 70 or 376 maunds less than the anticipated outturn.

The average yield per bigha on the actual outturn at 70 p.c. was 5.77 seers, as compared with 7.26 seers in the previous year, and an average of 5.54 seers in the past seven years.

The average price paid by the Department for the opium delivered was Rs. 51-14-10 per bigha, while on the average each cultivator received Rs. 26-0-5 as compared with Rs. 65-5-7 and Rs. 32-0-1, respectively, in the previous year.

The manufacture of alkoloids during the year was again practically confined to crude morphine for sale in England, codeine for sale both in England and in India, and morphia hydrochloride for sale to licensed chemists and druggists in India.

The expenditure decreased from Rs. 35,53,987 to Rs. 17,57,96,905; a net decrease of Rs. 17,57,082 due chiefly to the reduction in area under cultivation and the further abolition of divisions. The average cost of opium per maund however, rose to Rs. 462-8-4, owing to the percentage of decrase in outturn being greater than that of expenditure.

The next profit of the year amounted to Rs. 41,01,514 against Rs. 54,68,576 in the previous year. The decrease is due mainly to the reduction in the sales of provision opium during the year by 301 chests, in Keeping with the policy of the Government of India for the cessation of this trade by the end of 1935.

There were only five cases of breach of opium laws with four convictions in which opium cultivators were found in illegal possession of crude opium.

BARODA GRANTS MORE RELIEF

(From Our Correspondent).

BARODA, March 11.

The Government has issued orders granting further relief to peasants of the Amreli District. According to the order land revenue of about 8 lakhs rupees will be suspended about 120 villages of different talukas have been granted suspension of 6 annas in the rupee in the second instalment of land revenue. Certain other concessions have also been granted. Orders regarding other districts are expected shortly.

PATHE

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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1935

POOR PROGRESS

In March 1935 is published the report of the progress of Education in India in 1932-33. It naturally loses much of its value by being unreasonably belated. Even as it is, however, it is of much interest to the public as furnishing fairly ample facts and figures about the progress of education in the country as a whole and also in the various provinces The figures and observations for the year under review, the report candidly admits, are rather "pessimistic, especially with reference to the set-back in the quantitative advance of education, to wastage in primary schools, resulting as it does in disappointing progress towards the attainment of literacy; to an ill-advised objective in secondary schools, which accentuates the drift of unsuitable pupils towards matriculation; to lack of co-ordination in educational activities." The set-back, however, is due largely to unwise economy in a department which ought to have been spared the retrenchment axe. The total number of educational institutions fell from 257,792 in 1932 to 255,347 in 1933. The number of pupils increased but slightly from 12,766,537 to 12,853,532. Thus the percentage of pupils to population was 4.70 in 1932 and rose only to 4.73 in 1933. Considering that in any progressive country 15 per cent of the population is under instruction and that considerable lee-way has got to be made to reach this standard, the increase of .03 per cent is practically negligible.

Deceptive Increase

Primary education, the only form of education that reaches the people, showed poor progress in the year under review. The total number of pupils in primary schools increased but slightly from 9,452,924 in 1932 to 9,531,970 in 1933. Even the slight increase is somewhat deceptive as it is due largely to an increase in the lowest primary classes from which only about 20 per cent reach the primary Class IV when literacy may be anticipated. This feature, generally called "wastage" is a hard problem which can be satisfactorily solved only by making primary education compulsory and placing the lowest classes under better trained teachers. A similar kind of wastage is common in secondary education. Thousands of students flock to the Universities who have no definite aim in doing so, who have little aptitude for the higher University courses and who can ill afford the cost of higher education. A large number of these drop off in the middle of their courses without taking any degree. But they could have been better trained for the pursuits of life in suitable types of higher secondary or intermediate institutions. The unsuitable education of thousands of students only aggravates this new acute problem of the educated unemployed. But this problem can be solved not merely by educational reform, which of course is necessary, but by the creation of more openings for the qualified students by developing the industries of the country and by a radical change in the economic and political systems.

Redeeming Feature

A redeeming feature of the position disclosed by the report is the comparatively better progress of the education of girls. Though the total number of educational institutions decreased during the year under review, those for girls increased by 288 to 38,754, while the enrolment of girls in all institutions, whether for boys or girls, advanced by 113,821 to 2,606,470, as against a decrease of 26,826 in the enrolment of boys. Though the additional enrolment was mainly in the primary classes, the numbers in the secondary and collegiate stages showed a welcome advance. It must be a pleasant surprise to many that out of a total of 2,606,470 girls at schools, as many as 1,013,197, or 38.9 per cent are reading in institutions for boys. That shows that the conservative tendencies in the country are considerably exaggerated and that through the greater economy and efficiency that must follow from co-education, a good further impetus may be given to girls' education. At present the possibilities of girls' education, as indeed of every other branch of education, are held up largely on account of financial stringency. But, as we have often urged, it is most unwise economy to shut money on education. Far from every point of view education is a sound investment for the nation.

Halide Edib

Early in January we had the privilege of welcoming to India a stranger but a very well-known stranger, Halide Edib Hanum, the epic figure of the Turkish struggle for emancipation of whom Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya wrote on the day of her arrival:

There is not a more romantic figure in the Turkish nationalist struggle than Madame Halide Edib. She lent not only force and strength to the movement, but also colour. As an educationist, then as a speaker, an agitator, a rebel and, finally, as a fighting soldier, she has splashed the entire Turkish struggle with the glory and splendour of her personality.

To-day the stranger is no more a stranger to India. Indeed, she is almost one of us, as much as any non-Indian can be. Within less than ten weeks of her stay in India she has not only made a deep impression on the people of this country but also created an abiding place in their heart and memory. Halide Hanum has succeeded in doing so because of her literally unique personality and equally because as an Oriental, a Muslim and a thorough Nationalist, in the noblest sense of the word, she has understood Indians and felt with them.

It is this lady who is now more than a close and intimate friend of India that the people of Bombay have the privilege not only of welcoming but also of hearing. Occasions when a Halide Edib pays a visit do not happen often and we have no doubt that Bombay will muster strong at the Railway station in the afternoon and also at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall to accord this soldier of freedom and emancipation fitting reception. By honouring Halide Hanum Bombay will be honouring itself.

Futile Deputation

It now seems all but certain that a Hindu-Sikh deputation will shortly proceed to England to carry on propaganda there against the Communal Award; and in all probability it will be led by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. The Pandit has always been a great optimist but at the same time we believe he is too much of a realist to believe that his propaganda in India and England can unsettle the Award so long as a large section of the Muslims and the Europeans cling tenaciously to it and the Congress, for good reasons, neither accepts nor rejects it. He, however, feels it almost a religious duty to fight the Award to the last. That would have been a splendid attitude if there were no better method of annulling the Award. Most impartial critics believe that the best and, in the present circumstances, the only way to annul it is to devise an agreed solution of the whole communal problem. The proposed deputation is hardly calculated to improve the prospects of such a solution, and it is a pity that the Pandit does not appreciate this fact.

IN THE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER
Sir N. N. Sircar's Petty Points Of Order

(By K. T. SHAH.)

The latter half of the last week was occupied in the Assembly by motions for cuts in the Budget estimates of the Government of India. The conventions regulating this discussion operate so that no real discussion takes place at all of the Budget proper. There is, therefore, no genuine criticism—constructive or otherwise, of the finances of the nation, or of the principles guiding their administration. The prevailing political philosophy,—or is it more correct to call it fashion? moreover, places a premium on ignorance of the art of financing for a nation; so that, even such criticism as there does take place inevitably wanders off into vague generalities and hackneyed cliches that in no way embarrass the Powers-that-be. The Finance Member can, accordingly, indulge in any flights of fancy he pleases, and regard that as an answer to the points made in the debate,—and carry on with the same old methods that his Department is accustomed to, without the slightest risk of being pulled up on his own ground.

A Political Gesture

The principal cut motion, moved by the Leader of the Opposition, was, frankly and avowedly, a political gesture. Opposition speakers rang every possible change on the principal note, viz., that they had been invited to co-operate, that they had come into the Assembly to offer that co-operation; but that the results of that gesture on their part were nil. Mr. Desai was certainly more spirited than his wont in moving that cut. This week also furnished evidence to show that he has realised the varied responsibilities of parliamentary leadership, even in Opposition, if one were to judge from his intervention at question time. The Executive Council of the Government of India could be censured, as was the intention of his cut, on a number of counts, besides the one he had chosen. The welfare of the country has been neglected in finance and economics, in industrial and commercial policy, to which the work of almost every department of Government bears woeful evidence.

'Banner of Blunders"

The debate, wandered into channels, which soon led the Opposition into embarrassment and ultimately into undeserved defeat. Even Mr. Satyamurti made slips:—'We have come here to smash the prestige of the country" he said in one place, when he really meant to say "of the Government,"—and blundered into utterances impolitic, if not inaccurate. He is, indeed, irritating in voice and pose to the opposite benches; but the latter have to lump their irritation when Mr. Satyamurti is on sure ground. Mr. Akhil Dutt, the Deputy President, raised the banner of blunders if one might so describe his unfortunate contribution to the discussion,—by lugging in the Communal Award. If the one thing for which the Executive Council of the Government of India could not be censured, it was this miserable piece of our contemporary history. The Chair could not very well prevent its mention, though a point of Order was raised. The result was a welcome handle to those among the Independents who seemed to have been waiting for an opportunity to break up the alliance with the Congress. Perhaps at no time, in the history of the present Assembly, was the absence of Mr. Jinnah more regretted than on Thursday last, when the first critical division of the sessions took place. The Nationalist forces lost the day by a majority of 2 votes. Mr. Jinnah, had he been present, might not have been able to prevent the Muslim die-hards from breaking away; but he would certainly have kept a fair proportion of his Independents neutral, even if he could not have joined the Congress Party in the lobby; and so turned this sad defeat into victory.

The Opposition

Except for merely settling the policy on each main debate, I doubt if, the leaders of the Opposition even discuss in advance among themselves the conduct of the debate. There seems to be no proper distribution of points to be made, thought out carefully marshalled properly, and speakers so arranged as to make each marksman hit the target everytime it was offered. If only Government benches could realise, and they are none too strong —that their speakers have but to open their mouth to be confuted and defeated,—they would treat the Opposition with greater respect In stead, there is an endless repetition of the same theme, the same reasoning, and even often the same expressions

(Continued on page 9).

INDIAN COMPANIES ACT

Amendments Suggested To Safeguard The Interests Of Employees

By K. RAMA RAO. IV.

The question of jurisdiction under the Indian Companies Act which is dealt with in section 3 may be disposed of at this stage. This section lays down that "the court having jurisdiction under this Act shall be the High Court having jurisdiction in the place at which the registered office of the company situate." Jurisdiction is also extended to district courts. In a city like Bombay, however, those who seek relief under the sections I have been discussing have necessarily got to go to the High Court. Here the processes are both dilatory and expensive and utterly unsuited to questions in which wage dipsutes are involved. It is, therefore, necessary that a much quicker and less expensive method should be discovered or invented. I believe that once the law is simplified in the manner I have suggested in the foregoing articles, it would be perfectly easy for a senior judge of a Small Causes Court to tackle questions that arise under sections 129 and 230. In any case, if and when a City Court is established, its jurisdiction should include trials of suits under the Indian Companies Act.

Help The Liquidator

I have another suggestion to make in this connection. At present even when a liquidator is convinced that the employees have a strong case against a debenture-holder under a floating charge who had stepped in and taken possession before he was appointed, he is unable to act for them for want of funds, or adequate funds. It should be made easy for a liquidator placed in such distressing circumstances to sue straightway "in forma pauperis." Absence of funds in his hands in any case should not be made a sufficient ground for not proceeding with the realisation of the claims of the employees. It would probably also be in the best interests of justice that in the case of a receivership of certain assets of a company being followed up by a liquidatorship that the liquidator should also be directly connected with the receiver in respect of realisation of the amounts outstanding and also in respect of distribution of moneys to meet preferential liabilities.

Reservation Of Capital

Yet another suggestion one should like to make while on this subject would be that a portion of the uncalled capital should be reserved for meeting preferential liabilities, that is to say, it should not be entirely called up, and it should be made more easy than at present for a liquidator to realise outstanding share moneys as effectively and as quickly as possible.

If there is a way for giving statutory recognition to the present case law which classifies the generality of book debts unless specifically mortgaged, as floating assets, it should be explored. But it would be by far better to invalidate a specific mortgage on book debts, at least to the extent that preferential creditors are concerned. It would not be altogether undesirable if a certain block of first mortgage debentures issued by a company are kept in a reserve fund to be occasionally given to employees against their claims in case the company is unable to meet them regularly and punctually. These, I know, are desperate remedies, but when the law is being amended, it would be worth while to remember that desperate remedies must be prescribed for desperate diseases.

One other suggestion I would further make is that the annual balance sheet of a limited liability company should clearly and definitely indicate, as a separate definite item of liability, the unpaid wages and salaries bills, and it should be made invalid for a limited liability company to distribute dividends to the shareholders while there is outstanding a single rupee of unpaid wages and salaries or to create a mortgage the first proceeds of which do not go towards wiping out salaries and wages deficit.

Punishing Evasion

I now proceed to make some general recommendations for the better working of the Indian Companies Act and the better fulfilment of the ideas underlying it in so far as they have to do with the rights of employees. The remarks refer to the company when it is alive.

Several sections of the present law make it obligatory on the part of a limited liability company to keep certain documents and to file them from time to time with the Registrar of Companies. The

(Continued on Page 7)

Frankly Speaking

ANOMALY OF LORD ALLEN

Our London correspondent refers to a crowded meeting held in London in the mail week under the auspices of the British Commonwealth League. The meeting was certainly remarkable because in addition to Dr. Roydon's frank review of the real situation in India and Mrs. Corbett-Ashby's apologetics on behalf of the Government's India Bill, the audience enjoyed the anomaly of Lord Allen criticising the National Government on the ground that it had ignored Indian sentiment in drafting the Bill which had paid particular attention to the Indian Princes, the British traders and the Conservative Party!

AN UNIMPORTANT PROBLEM

Lord Allen's criticism—quite welcome and laudable as far as it goes—is an anomaly because he is the friend, adviser, follower and agent in politics of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. But this very important position of Lord Allen also brings into prominent relief the importance which British politicians attach to the problem of India. The difference between Mr. Ramsay MacDonald as Premier of the National Government and his confidential friend and adviser is almost fundamental. It would have created a sensation and led to a break if it had related to some other problem. But India is not so sufficiently significant that principles and fundamentals may not be compromised in favour of British Imperialism.

A "SWINDLE"

Our readers must have read with considerable interest the frenzied article on the India Bill in the "Daily Mail", reproduced in our columns on Monday. The "Daily Mail" may be presumed to represent a pretty large section of the British public. And this paper calls the Bill a "swindle" for quite an array of reasons, the gist of the reasons being that the Britishers will lose their jobs and profits in India. This is admitted frankly enough but the paper also attempts to give an altruistic touch to its attitude by adding:

"Our mission in India is to assure even-handed justice for all her varied peoples. But this Bill will transfer power into the hands of Mr. Gandhi and his millionaire money-lending and mill-owning backers."

The effusions of fthe "Mail" will hardly disturb Indians as they too wish to wreck the Bill, though for contrary reasons.

CHALLENGE TO LOCAL BODIES.

We are glad that the Provincial Council of local bodies has passed a resolution, among others, that no person ought to be disqualified from employment in Local Bodies on the ground of his having taken part in political movements. And it has very rightly advised all Local Bodies not to adopt or support the proposed rule on the subject which had recently been circulated by Government. A campaign has been pursued of late to hound out of local bodies and otherwise humiliate capable efficient and honest workers whose only fault was that they took part in the Congress movement. This campaign constitutes a challenge and a grave interference with the legitimate autonomy of self-governing institutions. Local Bodies must resist it if they do not want to surrender their very "raison-d'etre."

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto, presiding over the Bombay Provincial Conference of Local Bodies on Sunday, rightly emphasised the importance of local self-government in training the people for national self-government. But the provincial Governments in India, not excluding the Bombay Government, control the local bodies far too much and rob them of the training of the right type. The mischief is obviously due to the fact that the Government in India is not truly national or responsible to the people. It is, therefore, unduly distrustful of the nationalist and self-governing tendencies in the local bodies. The position will continue to be so until the Provincial Ministers are made wholly responsible to fully representative legislatures.

PROMOTE HINDUSTANI

The Hindustan Academy, U.P., deserves to be congratulated on its scheme to popularize modern knowledge through a series of books written "in popular Hindi and Urdu," as far as possible "free from the studied inclusion of Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian words." Books written in this way will not only appeal to and educate the people but will help to develop the Hindustani language, which is the same as popular Hindi or popular Urdu. We wish the effort of the Academy every success and hope the lovers of Hindustani will help it in all possible ways. Hindustani alone is the national language of India and every effort to popularize it deserves the co-operation of the public.

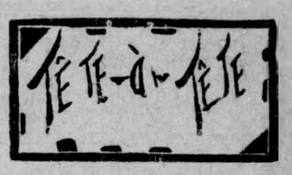
-PRESS VIEWS-

Satisfactory Response

Babu Rajendra Prasad's simple appeal to all concerned not to say or do anything that might prejudice future attempts at settlement of the communal problem seems to have provoked a certain amount of bitter comment in the Bengal Press. Our Bengalee contemporary of the "Patrika" is particularly emphatic in its comment and the "Advance" represents Babu Rajendra Prasad as soaring in the clouds. We have no desire to the encourage acrimony. Babu Rajendra Prasad made an honest effort to make the best of a bad situation. He had very encouraging support, far greater than is indicated by the failure. But there are men who have specialized in the capacity to change their opinions according to the passing wind and who say one thing and mean another. With such among us success is impossible. We have no doubt our contemporary of the "Patrika" will appreciate the position. We are sure that if and when the full history of the Delhi negotiations comes to be published many of those who are now criticizing Rajendra Babu will have ample cause to regret the part they are now playing. It is, however, gratifying to note that Rajendra Babu's appeal has had very satisfactory response from the country as a whole.—"Search Light."

Emphasise Common Grievances

It should not be difficult to explain to the masses that there are always less seats in the legislative and local bodies and in the services than there are candidates for them. And this is just the reason why those who seek to represent them in these bodies, can be persuaded to adopt a common programme of the peoples' demands through popular pressure. The communalist leadership must cease to be communalist or retire from its present jobs. If this thoroughly constitutional and law-abiding educative campaign is immediately undertaken and linked with elections to the new provincial legislative assemblies, we will have made short work of the communal problem. So long as you treat the present communalist leadership and the institutions in which it is entrenched as representative of the masses, no negotiations with it are going to succeed in the way you desire.—"Mahratta"



LIQUOR SHOP SALES IMPROVE

Brisk Bidding At Poona

—Bori Bunder.

We congratulate R. B. S. T. Kambli, the Minister in charge.

* * * *

The report that Government were considering a release offer to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is without any foundation, according to Associated Press enquiries in "authoritative quarters."

We knew it already, in confirmation whereof vide Sir Henry Craik's latest statement.

* * * *

Pressed in the Legislative Assembly, Sir N. N. Sircar declared: "It is not in the public interest" to disclose the correspondence between Delhi and Whitehall on the Assembly verdict over the J. P. C. Report.

We quite appreciate Sir Nripendra's excuse and congratulate him on his delicate confession

* * * *

In regard to voting in the J. P. C. divisions:—

Mr. Satyamurti: Was any whip issued to Government members?

Sir N. N. Sircar: None. Government members always vote according to their conscience. (Laughter and cheers).

The joke was rather good, although, on second thoughts, Government members won't like it.

But, by the way, how would Sir Nripendra describe his neutrality—during one of the divisions—in terms of conscience? Neutral conscience, indifferent conscience, or what?

* * * *

Another extract from Assembly proceedings:—

Mr. Ayyangar: "Is the 'Modern Review' such a paper?"

Sir Henry Craik: "I have never read it."

Naturally, one can't expect the Home Member to read each and every insignificant and unknown periodical, especially when he has to spend so much time in regularly reading such important organs of public opinion as the "Indian Mirror"—we hope that's the name—which, although the people of India may not know it is a very eminent paper published from somewhere in Gujarat and representing the many crores of "Orthodox" Hindus.

* * * *

Six and a half lakhs of rupees, says the Poona correspondent of an Anglo-Indian paper, will be allotted by the Government of India to that of Bombay for rural uplift. And "A series of conferences will be held in Poona and Bombay next week to formulate a plan of campaign. It is understood that the Governor of Bombay may be present at the final conference."

So that, when quite ready the plan of campaign will be launched with good round sum of six lakhs in hand.

* * * *

Unveiling Sir James Sifton's portrait in the Patna Council Chamber, the Honourable Nirsu Narayan Sinha declared that His Excellency "was the most able administrator who has ever ruled over Bihar's destinies."

The acuteness of His Excellency's embarrassment would, we hope, be softened by the thought that the invidious superlative will attach to him only till he is not succeeded by the next Governor.

* * * *

A correspondent suggests that Mr. R. D. Bell should show respect and reverence for the "Vande Mataram" because it is a eulogy of his "foster mother" India.

If we were Mr. Bell we would urge that India is not a foster mother—what cheek! they might as well suggest that a milchcow was a foster mother. Or, in the alternative, we would urge that there are foster mothers AND foster mothers.

* * * *

A motor car had just knocked down a man, fortunately without injuring him. The young woman driver faced him determinedly.

"I am sorry it happened," she said. "You should take more care when you are walking. I am an experienced driver. I have been driving a car for seven years."

"Well," replied the victim, "I'm not a novice myself. I've been walking for fifty-seven years."

Barrage Has Come As A White Elephant

M.L.C.s Make Sweeping Charges Of Mismanagement In Bombay Council

The question whether the Lloyd Barrage in Sind had served the purpose for which it was constructed was raised in the Bombay Legislative Council on Monday, when the Budget grant for the Irrigation Department came up for discussion.

The above question was raised very late in the evening. Three Sind members occupied the whole time of the House till about 45 minutes before the House adjourned, by either moving or supporting a cut motion against the Budget demand.

The speeches, the allegations and counter-allegations failed to evoke interest the members, not even the members from Sind were drawn into the discussion that was being raised by the three Sindhis.

Mr. L. R. Gokhale asked the Government to make a definite statement about the state of affairs regarding the Lloyd Barrage which had been responsible for the expenditure of several crores of rupees.

Both the Home Member and the Secretary of the P. W. D., asserted that the Barrage Scheme had proved a success and things in Sind had improved considerably after the construction of the Barrage.

"As the information cannot be collected, without considerable labour incommensurate with results, Government do not propose to compile the statement required."

The above statement was made by Mr. R. D. Bell, the Home Member, on the floor of the Legislative Council yesterday in reply to a question by Mr. M. H. Gazdar, who asked that a statement of the resolutions, passed by the Bombay Legislative Council since the introduction of the present Reforms (on the motion of the non-official, elected members only), to which effect has not been given by Government, and the reason for not doing so.

HANSRAJ "WIRELESS" IN JAIL

Mr. S. S. Tolani asked whether Mr. Hansraj ("Wireless") was undergoing imprisonment in the Hyderabad Central Prison and whether he belonged to the Punjab.

The Home Member replied in the affirmative to both the above questions, and, further questioned, he said that Hansraj had requested the prison authorities to provide him with wheat diet and that the request was not granted. Hansraj was provided with wheat diet when he was in the Jail Hospital, because wheat was part of hospital diet.

Further questioned he said that Hansraj was six times removed to the Jail Hospital for treatment within a period of two-and-a-half years.

He had remained there for three four, nine, twentyone thirty and 43 days respectively chiefly on account of malaria.

He made an application in July 1934 for shifting him to some jail in the Punjab, which was rejected.

Asked as to why he was not removed, the Home Member said that it depended on the accommodation in the Punjab jails and there was no special reason for the non-removal.

After question hour, Mr. R. D. Bell made a demand of Rs. 78,03,000 for irrigation (Reserved).

Mr. M. H. Gazdar moved a motion to omit the expense of Rs. 4,82,500 the total expense for irrigation in Sind. He said that the members from Sind had done all that was possible to reform the administration of Irrigation Department in Sind.

Several allegations had been made and one of the members had offered to the Government to substantiate all the allegations that had been made, but Government did not take any notice.

Mr. Gazdar wanted to know from the Chair whether allegations about corruption could be made in the House in view of the ruling given by the President last Saturday.

The President said that every member in the House is privileged to say anything he wanted. There was a proper time to make the allegations, which could be made use of in a different way.

A PRIVILEGE

There was a privilege and abuse of privilege and it is difficult to draw a line between the two. It was stated the other day that the adminstration was corrupt from top to bottom, which might include the Minister also.

The best test said the President, of allegations would be to make same statements outside the House and substantiate them. Since members would be running a risk by making such statements outside, the responsibility was greater while making the statements inside the House, as members should not abuse the privilege.

The Chair would point out that the privilege had been transgressed. Members were entitled to point out instances of corruption, instead of making sweeping statements.

Mr. Gazdar continuing stated that Sind had been treated literally by the Bombay Government from the funds of the Presidency He felt that there was no need of incurring such a heavy expenditure in these hard days. The amount could be used for the benefit of the Presidency proper. He could not see any reason why the Bombay Government should follow in the footsteps of the Punjab Government, by maintaining an expensive irrigation department in Sind.

Khan Bahadur Khuhro and Mr. Syed Miran Shah supported the motion of Mr. Gazdar.

Mr. B. S. Kamat opposed the motion.

Mr. C. M. Lane opposing the motion said that the mover of the cut, represented the Karnatak Constituency and not a Zamindari Constituency and hence was ignorant of irrigation conditions Regarding the demand for the publication of a "White Paper" giving detaills about irrigation in Sind, Mr. Lane said that there was no need for such a publication since all the information was being published by Government every year.

Speaking about the allegations made about bribery, he said, that members made allegations in the House, but they never helped the Government in pointing out cases of bribery. He promised Governmental action if particular cases were pointed out.

Mr. M. H. Gazdar replying said that he was not offering any bribe to the members from the Presidency in asking them to support this motion. He felt that there was no necessity of maintaining an expensive Irrigation Department and the money spent on it could be used for the Presidency.

Mr. R. D. Bell, the Home Member replying to the debate said that Abdars in Sind were equivalent to the Kulkarnis or Talatis in the Presidency. The suggestion of the mover of the cut to omit the entire expenditure in Sind was quite impractical.

Replying to the alleged overlapping of work between Abdars and Tabidars, he said that Abdars were officers on whose advise on water supply was being restricted. The Abdars had to inspect the land and the canals before they sent their report while the Tabidars had to examine the crops and report regarding the assessment. It had been suggested that the work of the Abdars should be transferred to the Tabidars. This method was tried in one of two districts but proved a failure.

Mr. Gazdar's motion was put to vote and lost without a division.

Another motion for omitting the special revenue item of expenditure of Rs. 20,500 from the Irrigation Department's expenditure was moved by Mr. Gazdar and after discussion the motion was withdrawn.

Khan Bahadur Khuhro then moved that Rs. 43,41,500 under Maintenance and Repairs of the Irrigation demand be cut by Rs. ten lakhs. After some discussion the mover withdrew his motion.

Mr. M. H. Gazdar, then moved that the total votable demand of Rs. 69,45,700 be reduced by Rs. 100. In the course of his speech he referred to some alleged "mismanagement" in the Irrigation Department and also to corruption prevelent in Sind.

Mr. Syed Miran Mohemad Shah supporting the motion for cut said that all was not well with the condition of the Sindhis, especially the Zamindars of the Hyderabad District. He appealed to the Home Member to provide more money to the Executive Engineer there so that the defect in canals and water courses could be repaired.

A CURSE IN DISGUISE.

Mr. L. R. Gokhale referred to the several allegations that had been made against the Irrigation Department and felt unless Government placed before the House

(Continued on next Page.)

"Ideals Of New Education"

Teacher Should Be Psychologist, Says Mr. Bhatt At Aden

(From A Correspondent).

ADEN, March 3.

Under the auspices of the Aden Literary Society, Mr. N. K. Bhatt, delivered a lecture on 'Ideals of New Education' on Tuesday, February 26, at the Government A. V. School, Crater, when Mr. Pir Mohamed Nawaz presided in the course of which, it is stated:

DRIVE OF EDUCATION

First, I talk to you about the centre of education. Who forms the central point in educaton? Is there any particular point in our school-around which the whole education revolves? What is that point Is it the teacher, is it the furniture of the school, is it the school building, is it the administration, is it the Secretary, what particular point is there in the school, round which pivot the whole school revolves? New education says the point is the child and adult.

Old education says the centre is the teacher. In our old theories it was the teacher who was all in all in the school, he comes to the school, as if he were the master of the whole situation. He says I framed the time table, he says I am the School, I educate the boys, he says I manage the whole thing.

The new education says no, the teacher comes to the school as a humble seeker, as a humble student of the tried mind. He comes there not to thrust his own knowledge upon the children or the adult but to study how the mind of the child is. He comes, according to our ancient scientific ideals, simply as an observer, one who comes there to adore the child.

New education says it is an organism, and it is the business of the teacher to study these laws of development.

TEACHER—A PSYCHOLOGIST

The teacher is there not simply to study. He has to put the results of his study into practice daily so he is required to be a greater psychologist in his own way than the ordinary people can. So then, in all schools that are being run on modern lines they always insist upon the teachers to study this psychology and this study of psychology has revealed so many new things to the modern world that we cannot but take notice of them in our modern ideals. We know from the study of psychology that our schools as they are to-day are simply working for the intellect.

All the curriculum, all the knowledge is simply directed to one point towards the sharpening of the intellect. Partly the body is neglected. For our country I may say why partly but fully the body is neglected. At the cost of physical welfare, at the cost of emotional training, at the cost of spiritual life, it is the intellect that is being suffered and stuffed to that point. We all know things, not knowledge which is as if it were interwoven with the whole of our life.

In our schools it is the teacher, who thunders most, that teacher is considered best who can thunder best (laughter). I think if the boys are to learn, speak slowly, then the boys would be quiet in order to hear you. We have to thunder because we have false notion about discipline and about the human mind. We in India unfortunately do not know what is silence, but the people in the West have developed silence and quiet which we ought to take from them sooner. They know that it is a mere waste of energy to make noise. In our schools unfortunately you have not as yet achieved this triumph in such a small thing as silence and we believe, we teachers unfortunately believe, that they are after all boys, they can create noise. I say they can but they should not, because such quiet fosters development and even spiritual development.

FINER SENTIMENTS IN MAN

The next thing for our schools so far as new education is concerned carries us to another point. What about the emotions? We live by emotions. I have got intellect enough, I have got a strong body certainly but then if my heart is barren, no tree, no sentiment, no finer grow'h growing there as in the rocks of Aden.

CHANGE IN CURRICULUM

The schools that practise these ideals of new education they are staffed by people who are prepared to make changes in their mentality first, in their school curriculum. There is a growing sense at present to revise the whole curriculum of the schools and they take subjects one by one and test them, whether they shall continue as school subjects or not. Herein comes one point which I want you to note. The idea of internationalism is taking root in the minds of these teachers. A day was there when narrow nationalism was being preached in every country. The French boys would say Joan of Arc was a saint, the English boys would say Joan of Arc was a witch. One objects calling her a saint and the other saying witch, what is truth? We cannot say what is truth, whether the English historians or the French historians are right. The League of Nations work up, they issued a resolution to all the nations not to use certain text books for their school purpose. A committee was actually formed by the League of Nations who passed that all such rubbish shall be excluded from the books.

GULF OF IGNORANCE

I have given you a bare outline of what new education means. There are so many interesting things about these ideals of new education, but I say only this much. You people who take an interest in education in Aden you try to see that there is a vast gulf of ignorance all round. There is a vast field open to man, but if my words can create any interest for you in the new thought that has been thought of which is bound to prevail on the whole earth very soon, if you take a thought of it, if you give proper consideration to it we shall benefit ourselves.

I think this new conception of education, I do not call it a conception of education, this conception of life itself is dominating all of us, we find that a day is sure to come when the world will have to accept these new ideals instead of the old ones.

DACOIT GANG CAPTURED

Desperadoes Put Up Strong Fight Before Being Arrested

JAIPUR, March 10.

A gang of dacoits, who, it is reported, were involved in a recent dacoity in the Hissar District, were traced to a small village in the Jaipur State by the Bikaner and Jaipur State police who assisted the police authorities from Hissar.

The dacoits put up a strong fight before giving in and fired several rounds from a rifle to keep the police party at bay.

One of the dacoits by the name of Bhurki is alleged to have fired at the Sardar Sham Singh who was with the police party. The first shot missed and before he could take aim, the Superintendent of the Special Branch of the Jaipur Police, tackled him and held him fast. Bhurji is further reported to have attempted to strike the superintendent with the butt of his rifle before he was finally overpowered. Several relations of Bhurji are reported to have attacked the police party in an attempt to save him but the arrests were affected without any bloodshed.—A.P

LINCOLNSHIRE CALLOVER

LONDON, March 11.

The following is the Lincolnshire Callover:—

100|8 Flamenco (offered) 100|7 taken.

100|8 Commander III.

100|6 Makila and Circularsaw.

18|1 Bendex, Lost Soul and Gay Venture.

20|1 Heavyweight (offered).

20|1 Llanarmon (offered).

22|1 Spiritulele (taken and offered).

22|1 Snooker (offered) 25|1 taken).

GRAND NATIONAL CALLOVER

The following is the Grand National callover:—

4|1 Goldenmiller (taken and offered).

15|2 Thomond II (offered) 8|1 taken.

100|7 Delaneige (offered) 15|1 taken.

18|1 Reynoldstowns (offered) 20|1 taken.

28|1 Alexena (offered 33|8 taken.

40|1 Noiseau (offered) 50|1 taken.—Reuter's Special.

INDIAN COMPANIES ACT

(Continued from page 6)

sections also prescribe certain fines for non-fulfilment of the said duties. The penalties include only fines and even the worst offence can be bought off with a small amount. There are limited liability companies where it is possible that no books are kept at all. There are companies which will continue to exist in spite of the fact that they have not filed their balance sheets as required by the law with the Registrar of the Companies. It is a notorious fact that the Registrar's office in any province in India is one of the slackest, and this slackness is well exploited to their benefit by interested capitalists and promoters of limited liability companies. If the law is to be properly enforced, more penal powers should be given to the Registrars.

(To Be Continued)

Greek Rebels Surrender To Govt. Forces

BLOODLESS VICTORY?

Gen. Kondylis Claims To Have Taken 200 Prisoners

ATHENS, March 11.

It is claimed that 150 rebels, including a few officers, surrendered to Government troops on the Macedonian front. Four guns and two machine guns, are said to have been captured.

General Kondylis in a communique claims to have taken 200 prisoners and five guns, and dislodged the rebels from all positions.

He met with resistance at nightfall ten kilometres from Serres.

Gen. Kondylis will enter the town in the morning and then proceed to Drama and Kavalla.

GOVT. LOSSES

The losses of Government forces were only two killed and four wounded.

Many rebels were wounded.

A cable from Sofia states: The Bulgo-Greek frontier is closed by the Bulgarian authorities.

It is reported that 17 posts on the Greek side of the frontier, including the important post of Koula on the road from Sofia to Salonika, were deserted by the guards.—Reuter.

BLOODLESS VICTORY

BELGRADE, March 10.

The big offensive for which General Kondylis has been planning for the past week opened with heavy gunfire all along the front at Serres where the rebel headquarters are situated.

According to reports received here, 24 planes attacked the rebel positions with bombs and machine-guns before Government forces advanced.

It is believed that the rebels withdrew from their forward position before the barrage opened and thus escaped with a few casualties. They now occupy a strong position in the mountains not yet subjected to artillery fire or aerial bombardment.

Gen. Kondylis has so far secured a bloodless victory, but at the cost of heavy expenditure in ammunition which exploded harmlessly among the barren hills.

The pilots of Government bombing planes claim to have destroyed the barracks at Heraklia in the Cyclades and Rethymno (Crete), inflicting heavy casualties on the rebels.

General Kondylis vigorously denies the suggestion that Government intend to restore the monarchy.

An Athens cable states: The defeat of the rebels is now an affair of a very few days, according to M. Mexaxas, Minister of State, who declared that intercepted wireless messages showed that M. Venizelos realises that the game he tried to play is lost.

Air Force reservists of 1933 class have been called to the colours.—Reuter.

TO PASSENGERS FOR BASRA

The Port Health Officer, Bombay, writes:—

"A cable from the Iraq Government requires all passengers by sea from Bombay to Basra to be in possession of Official Certificates of Anti-Cholera inoculation,—and that a single inoculation of one cubic centimetre of anti-cholera vaccine inoculated at a Government or Municipal institution will be accepted for this purpose.

As the Bombay Municipality is unable to offer facilities in the matter, arrangements have been made for such anti-cholera inoculations, with issue of relative certificates, to be performed at St. George Hospital at a fee of Rs. 5 and at the J. J. Hospital

I. C. S. EXAMS. IN LONDON

Ceylonese And The I. C. S.

NEW DELHI, Mar. 11.

When the Assembly met this morning, Mr. G. S. Bajpai and Mr. A. H. Lloyd were sworn in.

At question time, Sir Henry Craik replying to Mr. Sri Prakas, said that Canadians, Australians, South Africans and Ceylonese in common with the other British subjects, could compete for the Indian Civil Service in London. The question of excluding the Ceylonese under the new constitution was under consideration. So far as the Government was aware, there was no statutory bar to the appointment of lawfully resident Indians to the Civil Services of the Dominions mentioned.—A. P.

STATE OF SIEGE IN HAVANA

Continuous Bombing And Shooting On Sunday Night

HAVANA, March 11

A state of siege has been declared after fighting between the Communists, students, police and troops in which four persons were killed and eight wounded. There was continuous bombing and shooting throughout the night. Employees of the British-owned railway have gone on strike, paralysing transport throughout the island Few trams and buses are running.

The military are operating the electric works under a strong military guard.—Reuter.

Bhavnagar Mill Wage-Cut Settlement

AHMEDABAD, March 11.

In the wage cut dispute in the New Jehangir Mill of Bhavnagar the local branch of the Labour Association of Ahmedabad has brought about an agreement whereby a cut of 6 1/4 per cent. will be effected in the case of weavers only, provided their wages are standardised as soon as possible This agreement will be submitted to arbitrators who were already appointed for registration as an award.—A. P.

FLANDIN OUTLINES FRENCH POLICY

Govt. Out To End Menace Of New Deflation

LYONS, March 10.

The French Government is aimed at avoiding all influences tending to provoke the fall of foreign currencies which paralysed French exports, declared M. Flandin in a speech outlining the French policy.

M. Flandin said they could not influence the foreign monetary policy, but the French policy could put a break on the influx of the foreign capital.

The recent measures taken by the "Banque France", he said, were intended to create a short term market which would dispel the menace of the new deflation or devaluation.

Critics called this an inflation, which was absurd, since the gold reserve of the "Banque France" could guarantee twice the existing circulation.—Reuter.

MARTIAL LAW IN MINNEHAHA

SIOUX FALLS, (South Dakota), March 11.

Martial law is proclaimed in Minnehaha country, following the riots by meat packers on strike.

National Guard, armed with machine guns and tear gas, were ordered out.—Reuter.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

Incorporated under the Reserve Bank of India Act, (II of 1934)

CAPITAL Rs. 5,00,00,000

Divided into 5,00,000 Shares of Rs. 100/- each

ISSUED AT Rs. 100/- PER SHARE.

UNDER THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE PROSPECTUS.

Under section 47 of the Act the cumulative dividend on the shares has been fixed by the Governor-General in Council at 3-1|2 PER CENT PER ANNUM.

Applications for shares will be received FROM THE 22nd MARCH, 1935 TO THE 25th MARCH, 1935.

APPLICATIONS SHOULD BE MADE ON THE PRESCRIBED PRINTED FORM AND MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY THE FULL PURCHASE PRICE OF THE SHARES APPLIED FOR.

Applications will be received at any Local Head Office or branch of the Imperial Bank of India, at a Government Treasury or at any Head Post Office in India.

Copies of the Prospectus (with application form attached) can be had at any of these offices.

Campaign Against Caste Tyranny

APPEAL TO YOUTH

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Some seven months ago, the authorities in Idar State, with a view to enact a measure of put a stop to caste tyranny, published in the State Gazette a draft Act for the opinion of the public. No sooner was it published then the conservative and narrow minded element, especially the leaders of communities who were afraid of their autocracy and influence in matters of social affairs being lost, exerted their every nerve to denounce the State policy in this respect and worked against it in every possible way to excite the feelings of the masses by absurdly misrepresenting things. Thus they succeeded in huge protest against this intended legislation which led to the postponement of its being put into force and the Divan-Sahib gave six months' time for its consideration by different communities giving them a chance to stop the caste tyranny by forming their own rules embodying the spirit of the draft Act. In the mean time, some enthusiastic youths came forward and formed a committee to fight out the evil and co-operate with the State authorities to get this measure adopted with some changes which might be agreeable to the people of both the old and the new school of thought. But it is to be regretted that the committee has up till now done nothing to educate public opinion and chalk out definite outlines for rules such as would suit all.

The extension given by the Divan Sahib expires by the end of this month. It is, therefore, necessary to gird up our loins and confer with those who want to have some changes made in the Act before it is put into force, and thus by meeting halfway the dose of reforms could be made palatable. Under the circumstances, I appeal to the young men and reformers in the State to rise to the occasion and be with the spirit of the time, so that caste tyranny be rooted out.

—Yours, etc.,
KRISHNA LAL B. THAKUR.

J. N. Petit Institute

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I quite agree with the D. N. D. when he says that energetic and popular members like Dr. J. N. Choksey and Messrs. Munshi and Khambatta should pursue this question of extension of the premises of the J.N. Petit Institute.

The question of extension has been hanging fire for a pretty long time and causing great annoyance and hardship to the members of the public who have been seeking admission to the Institute as members and are confronted with "admission stopped."

Resolutions, it is understood, regarding the extension were brought forth a number of times by Messrs. Munshi and Khambatta and as yet nothing has been done, to the great disappointment of the general public.

Many important resolutions touching the rights and privileges of the members of the Institute and the members of the public who are seeking admission are due for discussion at to-morrow's meeting but notices of these resolutions are not placed so far on the notice board. Since the members, apparently, are not aware of these momentous resolutions I appeal to them to attend the meeting to-morrow (the 12th instant) in large numbers to express their views and to support justice.—Yours, etc.,

FAIRPLAY.

SIND BARRAGE IN BOMBAY COUNCIL

(Continued from previous Page.)

facts and figures and categorically denied the statements, the impression would get round that there was something in what had been stated by the Sind members.

It was thought that the Barrage would be a blessing in disguise and that was why crores were spent on it. And now looking to the statements that had been made before the House one felt that the Barrage was a curse in disguise. After having spent crores on the construction of the Barrage it had been found that it was not a gain but a loss. He wanted Government to make a statement regarding the Lloyd Barrage so that the members could make up their opinion as to whether the Barrage Scheme which was well-known all over the world had proved to be a success or a failure.

Mr. Tolani said that what Sindh people wanted was a little more flow of water in the canals which though 230 feet broad were only ten feet deep.

HOME MEMBER'S REPLY

Mr. C. M. Lane, Secretary P. W. Department said that Sind was more prosperous after the Barrage than in the pre-barrage days. He was surprised to hear from the member who while speaking on the question of forests said that there was plenty of water in Sind, saying that there was no water while speaking about irrigation! He said that the percentage of land curtivated in the pre-barrage days were 37.25 per cent while the first year after the barrage the cultivated land amounted to 39.35 per cent. He further quoted figures of land irrigated after the barrage to prove his contention that the Barrage area in Sind was more prosperous after erection of the barrage.

Replying to Mr. L. R. Gokhale about foreigners owning land in Sind, Mr. Bell the Home Member, said that one gentleman had leased our 20,000 acres for twenty years and he paid more land revenue than the others

Rao Bahadur Chitale referring to the allegations about corruption said that he did not deny that there must be some corruption in Sind but he felt that there was bound to be corruption in every public body. He challenged the members to point out one concrete instance where bribe had been taken instead of making general allegations.

Mr. M. H. Gazdar replying stated that people in Sind did not consider the Barrage a curse. What they objected to was that the officers in the Irrigation Department made it a curse. While the Barrage was supposed to supply water to 53 lakhs of acres of land, it was supplying to only about 30 lakhs and the speaker wanted to know what was being done to the rest of the water supply and why in spite of more being there, there was curtailment of water. He felt that in itself proved that there was something wrong in the working of the Department.

NOT TYPICAL.

Mr. R. D. Bell, the Home Member replying stated that several of those British officers who had served in the Deccan were serving at present in Sind and he felt that the members from Deccan should have asked as to why those officers became corrupt as soon as they went to Sind. (Laughter).

A Voice:—Because of the atmosphere.!

Continuing Mr. Bell said that criticism had been levelled against the working expense in Sind. He said that the Working expense per acre in Sind came to about Rs. 1.7 per acre while it was Rs. 1.5 in the Punjab. He said that next year the working expense in Sind would be 1.6 and might go down to 1.4 after a year or two. It had been admitted that some of the water courses were defective and it was bound to be defective when it was taken into consideration that there were 43,000 miles of canals in Sind, six times the length between India and England. Referring to Hyderabad District he said that out of the total revenue of 7 lakhs from this district 3 lakhs had already been remitted and further remission was under consideration. He felt that the complaints made by several members were exceptions and could not be typical.

The cut motion was withdrawn by Mr. Gazdar.

The President adjourned the House till Tuesday 2 p.m.

To enable the members of the Council to attend the Mahaluxmi Races which will be run in aid of the Jubilee Fund, the Council will meet between 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. on Wednesday.

GREATEST MAN OF 20th CENTURY

Madame Halide's Tribute To Gandhiji

WARDHAGANJ, March 11.

Begum Sahiba Halide of Turkey is staying here as the guest of Gandhiji. In the course of a speech she urged young women to go out into the villages and work for the uplift of the illiterate and ill-fed population.

She paid a tribute to Gandhiji describing him as the greatest man of the 20th century.—A.P.

"SUTTA KHEL" GAMBLING

Mr. Abdur Rahman Pickets Near Grant Road Corner

On Monday night at 10-30 p.m. Mr. Abdur Rahman Mitha carried on picketing what was alleged to be a "Sutta Khel" gambling den near Grant Road Corner (Playhouse). While he was dissuading people from entering the alleged gambling den, he was foully abused by one or two persons, but he ultimately succeeded in dissuading people from entering the alleged gambling den. A large crowd collected while Mr. Mitha picketed.

Serious Charge Against Calcutta Mayor

CALCUTTA, March 11.

There were enormous crowds in and around the Court room of Mr. S. K. Sinha, Chief Presidency Magistrate, when the trial opened this afternoon of Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, the Mayor of Calcutta on a charge of adultery. The complainant in the case is Mr. Pramathanath Sircar, Professor of the Feni College, Noakhali District, the woman involved being his wife Bina who is alleged to be distantly related to the Mayor, as niece.—A. P.

Kill Kidney Trouble Quick

Thousands of sufferers from Kidney trouble and Bladder weakness have stopped Getting Up Nights, Leg Pains, Nervousness, Stiffness, Rheumatism, Dizziness, Lumbago, Burning, Itching, Smarting, Acidity and Loss of Vigour by a Doctor's new discovery called Cystex (Siss-tex). Gently soothes, tones, cleans, and heals raw sore kidneys. In 15 minutes Cystex starts purifying your blood. Brings new health, youth and vitality in 48 hours. Guaranteed to end your troubles in 8 days or money back. Get Cystex at all chemists or Muller Maclean, Bombay.

Continued from Col 7).

rent year. As for Mr. James' suggestion for a Cabinet Secretariat Sir James Grigg said that the question of setting up some machinery to co-ordinate the various activities by the Government had been under the active consideration of the Government and that a decision would be announced in a very short time. As for Economic Advisory Councils it was for Government and not for any economic Soviet to decide, what action to take and these Advisory Councils would be an expensive means of ascertaining outside opinions. As regards the Bowley-Robertson Scheme it really meant the setting up of a Brain Trust—a big brain trust on a small scale.

NOT A SAFE GUIDE TO GOVT.

Sir James Grigg did not like that either, as these free lance Economists would only blur the edge of responsibility of the Executive and he did not see any considerable body of doctrine whereon the economists were sufficiently united to provide a safe guide to any Government. "Wherever there are five economists there would be six opinions." (Laughter). In the case of India where economics was inextricably mixed up with politics these six might become 60. But though unwilling to accept either of the two solutions the Finance Member said that he had an alternative namely to follow the example of the United Kingdom and to appoint an Economic Adviser to the Government of India who would work through the existing Government machinery and would enjoy the inalienable right of Civil Servants to express his opinion. Such an official in the United Kingdom conducted on behalf of His Majesty's Government negotiations in accordance with the general policy represented by the Government on Inter-National conferences and collected materials on given subjects to help the Government and individual Ministers. The Finance Member was prepared to examine the appointment of a similar official in India.

Sir James Grigg claimed that he had shown that the Government had prominently in mind the points raised by Mr. James and hoped that the motion would be withdrawn. Mr. James withdrew his motion.

The House adjourned till tomorrow.—A. P.

JOSHI PLEADS FOR COMMUNISTS

They Lead Unions In England But Are Not Suppressed

But Commerce Member Calls Him Oliver Twist Demanding More And More For Labour

NEW DELHI, Mar. 11.

Mr. N.M. Joshi moved a cut of Rs. 100 under the demand "Executive Council" when the Legislative Assembly resumed discussion on tht budget demands to-day. In doing so he drew attention to the grievances of the working classes and urged the Government to take steps to improve the bad conditions of Labour in India with a view to maintaining good health among workers. He referred to the recommendations of the Whitley Commission for the creation of a nutrition institute to conduct researches into food taken by the working classes and for the adequate provision of maintenance during the period of sickness and complained that the Government had not taken any steps in this direction, though the Labour Commission submitted the proposals four years ago. Mr. Joshi suggested the creation of Industrial schools as recommended by the Royal Commission to examine labour legislation and to coordinate the efforts of provincial legislatures and governments.

JOSHI PLEADS FOR SOCIALISM

Proceeding Mr. Joshi referred to the attitude of the Government towards certain Trade Unions and said that he himself had no sympathy with Communists, but it was wrong for the Government to penalise mere propaganda. Mr. Joshi urged the necessity of bettering the conditions of the working classes on socialistic lines and hoped that the Government would abandon the present policy so as to promote Labour interests by constitutional methods.

GIRI DEMANDS RURAL UPLIFT PLANS

Mr. V. V. Giri demanded that tht Finance Member should submit concrete proposals for spending the Rs. 1 crore grant for village reconstruction for discussion by the House. If the intention of the Government was to thwart Mahama Gandhi's efforts the Government would be placing themselves in the wrong. He suggested the establishment of a central economic council and also similar provincial councils, which should be representative of various interests, to take the unemployment problem. They should select two or three select areas in different provinces and start subsidiary industries under the direction and control of the central council. Mr. Giri complained that the Government of India had not implemented the spirit of the existing law for the purpose of settling trade disputes.

NO TOLERANCE TOWARDS COMMUNISTS

Sir Henry Craik asked the House to repel with all the force it could the fantastic and utterly impractical suggestion of Mr. Joshi that the Government should stand by and watch the Communists working for a red and bloody revolution. They had the judicial finding of a high court that the object of the Communist Party was briefly, armed mass insurrection in order to destroy not only the present form of Government, but also the present order of society. Sometime in November last the Bombay Government published a statement to the effect that in respect of certain associations which called themselves Trade Unions none of them was found to be a genuine labour organization and they were wholly controlled by Communists. The idea of the Communists was to carry out their object immediately and it was well-known that they hated the Congress more than they hated the Government. It was not right to suggest that the Communists were carrying on successful propaganda because of the poverty of the people. The main reason was that their insidious propaganda was helped financially from abroad. To suggest that the Government should stand by and do nothing to check the forces that were working for blood revolution was fantastic indeed.

MODY DEFENDS GOVT.

Mr. H. P. Mody said that Sir Frank Noyce, the Member in charge of Industries and Labour, and his devoted Secretary, Mr. Clow, had done and were doing so much to implement the recommendations of the Whitley Commission that they deserved not the censure such as the one proposed by Mr. Joshi, but credit. A great deal had been done and great more will be done for Labour and there was not a single session of the Assembly in which some labour legislation or other was passed. And all that, was done when Trade Unionism was still in its infancy. They could not bodily transplant into India things which existed in other countries and any legislation for India, most suit Indian conditions. In every one of the Whitley Commissions recommendations were to be given full effect. Capital and Industry would cease to exist and with them labour would cease. Mr. Mody hoped that the House would not encourage Mr. Joshi in the policy he was pursuing.

JOSHI ACTS "OLIVER TWIST"

Sir Frank Noyce described Mr. Joshi as an Oliver Twist always asking for more. He took it as a compliment to the present Government that Mr. Joshi was anxious to have all labour laws passed before the new Government came into existence. Was t because Mr. Joshi feared that the Federal Government was not likely to go so far as Mr. Joshi would like. Mr. Joshi had been constantly asking the Government to take action on lines for which there was no general demand on the part of labour itself. For instance take the Health Insurance Scheme. "Health" was a provincial subject and on the eve of Provincial Autonomy it would be entirely wrong for the Central Government to saddle the Provinces with a scheme which they might not be able to administer and maintain. The problem bristled with difficulties in the absence of the necessary data. But the Government of India hoped before the end of the session to consult the Standing Advisory Committee as to the lines on which they should approach the Local Governments in this regard.

Proceeding Sir Frank Noyce referred to the suggestion for starting an Industrial Council and said that the Whitley Commission did not regard this scheme as a very urgent matter as their only object was to see that under the decentralised System of Administration there should be uniformity in the matter. There was a strong possibility that the Industrial Council if established now might not be acceptable to the new provincial Governments. Moreover any scheme introduced now would not embrace the Indian States.

JOSHI'S FEARS

Mr. Joshi expressed his gratefulness to the Government for enabling him to represent Labour in the Assembly and said that he did not expect that the next Government which would have two Legislatures in the Centre and two Chambers in the Provinces would be so sympathetic as the present Government and that was why he wanted them to proceed with as many recommendations of the Whitley Commission as possible. Trade Unions in England were not suppressed even though they were led by Communists and no disaster had overtaken Britain. Why should the Government of India be afraid of Communism.

Mr. Joshi's cut motion was rejected without division.

WANTED ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION

Mr. F. E. James moved a token cut of Rs. 100 under the head "Executive Council. He said it was not in the nature of a censure motion and would withdraw it if the Government gave a satisfactory answer to his motion. He urged the necessity of adapting the administration to meet modern economic needs by the establishment of a Cabinet Secretariat, redistribution of portfolios, the appointment of an Economic Advisory Staff, overseas Department, Tariff Board and Revision of Customs Tariff.

Mr. James urged Government to appoint Sir Maurice Hankey who had unrivalled experience in this line. Redistribution should take place along with the establishment of Provincial Autonomy and must not wait till the Federation materialised. While he did not press for the creaton of an Economic Advisory Council, he urged the appointment of a Chief Economic Adviser and two other Economists.

The nucleus of staff was already there in the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence. These experts would not constitute a "Brain Trust" or dictate policy buut will be advisers free from administrative routine methods. Periodic Economic Conferences with the provinces must be held. The Bowley-Robertson Report had given valuable suggestions in this respect which should be adopted.

Mr. B. Das supported the spirit underlying Mr. James' demand for replanning the Administration of the Government of India. It was clear to any student of Economics that unless the Government reduced their Military expenditure no scientific planning of taxation could be taken in hand.

Mr. Milligan (European Group) supported Mr. James' proposals.

DETRIMENTAL TO AGRICULTURE

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad said that the present tariff policy could be kept up only by the export of gold. The Finance Member should plan simple tariffs not consisting of astronomical figures. The Government's policy of protection was most objectionable being ruinous to agricultural industry. The problem of all problems in India was the raising of purchasing power of agriculturists. He opposed the formation of the Ministry of Communications.

APPOINT INDIAN EXPERTS

Professor Ranga said that if any economists were to be appointed they should be chosen from among the Indian Professors and not imported from England. The real problem before the Government was to collect statistics of income of the masses and raise huge loans for furtherance of Nation-building Services.

NO NATIONAL SOCIALISM

Sir James Grigg said that the cure suggested by Mr. B. Das was to abandon the present ratio and to devaluate the rupee. He said: "I entirely disagree with that and the policy of the Government of India is to make no change in the exchange ratio. (Applause)." If he accepted Mr. Milligan's theory it would amount to national socialism but Mr. Milligan did not want that to happen in their time and wanted the Government to guarantee producers' profit, so that they might squeeze the consumer and after their time they could have national socialism. (Laughter).

NO ECONOMIC SOVIET.

Dealing with the question of redistribution of portfolios Sir James Grigg said that Government had already accepted the suggestion for a Minister of Communications. He found that Dr. Ziauddin who favoured this change last year had opposed it now. Sir James Grigg hoped that it would be possible to make the change before the end of the cur-

(Continued in Col. 2).

NO INCREASE OF FEES FOR DHOBIES

Corporation Turns Down Enhancement Proposal

NADKARNI TO SUCCEED SABNIS AS MUNICIPAL SECRETARY

The dhobies of Bombay will heave a sigh of relief at the news that the attempt to raise the scale of fees charged in respect of washing stones at the Mahaluxmi Dhobiwada has been frustrated and the same rate will prevail as they are paying at present.

It appears that in the last five years, the Bombay Municipality has been losing at an average Rs. 12,000 every year.

At present out of 609 stones, 479 are held by persons who carry on the ovacation of dhobis individually and generally have from 2 to 8 bhutties during the course of a month, while the remaining 130 are held by 'washing companies' who have 15 or more bhutties during a month. The business carried on by the latter class is therefore on a much larger scale, requiring a larger consumption of water than the former. The Standing Committee therefore proposed, that the scale of fees in respect of the stones should be revised.

Mr. M A Karanjawala moved to adopt the report of the Standing Committee.

Sir J B Boman-Behram moved to adhere to the original scale of fees.

CHOKSY PLEADS FOR DHOBIES

Dr. J N Choksy peaded for the poor dhobies and said the Municipality charged them the same rate for supplying water as they did to the factories and mills.

Prof. S R Davar said he Municipality was not out to make any profit from the dhobies but only to cover the bare expenses, and therefore the Standing Committee was compelled to increase the scale of fees.

Mr. M N Talpade thought that the dhobies and the washing Companies would increase their rates on customers if the Municipality raised their scale of fees.

Mr. K. H. Goregaokar pointed out that the Municipality had to spend a large amount of money every year on the Dhobiwada and the return was not sufficient to cover the expenses. If they did not increase the scale of fees, they will have to continue the deficit.

GIVE FACILITIES TO POOR DHOBIES

Miss Maniben Kara said whenever there was a question of the poor, the Municipality was out to reduce their salary or to retrench their services. She failed to see why the Municipality should not continue the facilities which the dhobis enjoyed without increasing the fees.

The Municipal Commissioner said the Municipality had to suffer a loss of Rs. 12,000 a year. They did not charge rent for the land used which was as good as giving a subsidy to the dhobies.

Then the dhobies were competing by manual labour with the mechanical power laundry which suffered loss. He therefore thought that a slight increase in the scale of fees would not hit them in any way.

Mr. K F Nariman urged the House not to treat the question from the point of Municipal finance but rather from the point of public utility.

The amendment was then taken to a division and declared carried by 33 votes against 28.

SHIVAJI PARK SCHEME.

During question time Mr. S G Joshi asked the Municipal Commissioner.

(i) How many applications from the Municipal employees and from outsiders have been received for the purchase of land at the Shivaji Park Scheme, Dadar?

(ii) Whether it is proposed to allow the Municipal employees the same concessions in purchasing these plots as have been allowed to other Municipal employees who have purchased the plots already? (Vide Improvements Committee Resolution No. 9633, dated the 6th February 1934). If not, why not?

(iii) Whether it is proposed to advance loans to the Municipal employees who have put in their applications for purchase of lands on the lines existing in the Development Department?

(iv) Whether it is proposed to ask for sealed tenders for the purchase of these plots?

WHEN TENDERS WILL BE CALLED FOR.

The Commissioner replied:

(i) A joint application from 8 Municipal employees and several enquiries from outside parties have been received.

(ii) Yes, subject to the sanction of the Improvements Committee.

(iii) No. There is no provision in the Municipal Act for granting loans for building purposes on Municipal plots. The provision in Section 354 W refers to granting of loans for buildings on Trust plots.

(iv) After the Corporation approve of the layout of plots round the Shivaji Park a layout for the group of plots out of which plots have been applied for by the Municipal employees will be put up for sanction of the Improvements Committee and the offers will be considered on merits. If two or more parties require a particular plot it may be found necessary to invite sealed tenders for that plot.

NEW MUNICIPAL SECRETARY

The Corporation approved of the recommendation of the Standing Committee to appoint Mr. D V Nadkarni, as Municipal Secretary on the retirement of Mr A V Sabnis who retires from Municipal services from July next.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

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Russia's Remarkable Progress

ACHIEVEMENTS OF 5 YEAR-PLANS

(By Aziz Azad)

MOSCOW, Feb. 14.

When one speaks of the foreign trade of the USSR, one must bear in mind the fact that it differs in its very system from that of other countries. In the USSR, the State is the sole monopolist of the entire foreign trade; and trade is carried on only through the official channels, and through the state organisations.

Unlike other governments, the USSR sends abroad special Trade Representatives or trade Ambassadors, called "Torgpred" in the Russian language, who enjoy diplomatic immunities, like ambassadors, with duties limited to carrying on trade solely.

What is most striking about the Soviet system of trade is that it is carried on according to strict plan. No anarchy exists in this matter, for exact schedules are worked out in advance as to what is to be imported from abroad; during which period and from what countries purchases are to be made; and to what amount. The same principle is strictly observed in exporting from the USSR to other countries.

A Planned System

There is generally a political rule involved in the foreign trade with other countries. Most of the trade is done with countries showing less hostility towards the Soviet Union. Those countries exhibiting an Anti-Soviet feeling are immediately deprived of Soviet orders. On the other hand, those countries maintaining normal relations with the Soviet Union are favoured with the best orders. Since trade is conducted on a planned system, the amount of goods purchased abroad is generally equal to the amount of the sales made by the Soviets to foreign lands.

After making a review of Soviet foreign trade, one can see what steady progress it has been making. Mr. A. T. Rosengoltz, Commissar for Foreign Trade, recently made a report on the activities of the commisariat entrusted to him. From it we learn that the foreign trade of the USSR has achieved considerable successes, particularly after Heavy Industry was placed on the most-up-to-date lines. "During the first four years of the First Five-Year Plan, 1928-32", said the Commissar, "we had to import from abroad a considerable quantity of equipment, semi-finished goods, and raw materials of which there was a shortage in the Soviet Union. Their value amounted to 4,000,000,000 gold roubles."

After The 5-Year-Plan

A look at the foreign trade of the USSR, and at the metamorphosis that has taken place in the kinds of goods it imports and exports during these past five years, will clearly indicate the economical changes that have taken place in this country since the successful carrying out of the First Five-Year Plan of Industrialisation. Here are the major articles of import in the Soviet Union for the four years, 1928-32:-

Ferrous metal, to the value of 375,000,000 gold roubles; machines, lathes, and other types of equipment, to a value of 1,200,000,000 gold roubles; and tractors, combines, and other agricultural machines, as well as mineral fertilizers, amounted to 390,000,000 g. roubles. Out of this latter sum, 82,000,000 g. roubles were spent in building three huge tractor plants at Stalingrad, Kharkov, and Chelyabinsk. In view of the great demand, tractors were imported in 1930 totalling in value to 57,000,000 g. roubles, and in 1931, to 69,000,000 g. roubles. In 1932, however, the importation of tractors from abroad was stopped, because the Soviet Union's own plants were then turning out tractors in sufficient quantity to satisfy the demand.

154 million g. roubles were spent by the Ferrous metal industry for importing machines, etc., and as a result, the output of rolled steel increased from 4,100,000 tons in 1931 to 6,000,000 tons, but in 1934. In 1934, the imports of roleed steel was 1,300,000 tons, but in 1934 the imports on this same item was reduced to 200,000 tons.

During 1928-32, boilers, to the value of 145,000,000 g. roubles, were imported; while, thanks to the development of home industry, now the imports have been completely stopped. During the same period, 83,000,000 g. roubles worth of electrical equipment for newly-built Soviet power stations was imported. To-day, however, home industry supplies what is required, and imports have been stopped.

Tzariat Russia imported coal from abroad. In 1913, 43,000,000 g. roubles were spent by that government on the import of coal from abroad. The Soviets have developed the mining of coal to such degree, that not only do they no longer import from abroad but in 1933 exported coal to a value of 10,000,000 g. roubles. Tzarist Russia imported 6,000,000 g. roubles worth of dressed furs, and 22,000,000 g. roubles worth of cement, but to-day these articles are no longer imported, but on the contrary, exported on a large scale. Besides, the Soviet Union is now exporting such items as: cast iron, ferrous metals, agricultural equipment and machinery, and electrical equipment.

The above-mentioned facts and figures have been taken from the report of the Commissar for Foreign Trade, Mr. Rosengoltz. Mr. Molotov, the Soviet Prime Minister, recently declared, that, "not only Soviet trade and industry are progressing, but its (Soviet Union, A.A.) credit abroad has been firmly established. The USSR was the only country which pays its bills on time, and which now makes its payments in cash. Besides, the gold output for the last year has been six-fold."

Trade Between USSR And U.S.A.

Commenting on the Soviet trade relations with capitalist countries, separately, Mr. Rosengoltz said:—

"Imports from the United States of America were quite large in 1930, amounting to 264 million gold roubles, and in the following year, 1931, to 226,000,000 g. roubles. Lately, despite the establishment of diplomatic relations, we have been having a series of difficulties including even a number of unexpected ones, in relation to the development of our trade."

"Among these difficulties, the most serious to be mentioned is the unwarranted extension to the Soviet Union of the effect of the Johnson Act."

"Our orders in the United States have, as a whole, amounted to 820,000,000 g. roubles during the last 6 years. In connection with the application of the Johnson Act to the USSR, the bank organized by America for the special purpose of financing trade between the U.S. and the Soviet Union, is doomed to complete inacton. Nor can this circumstance be regarded as a factor capable of promoting an extension of our trade with the U.S.A. at the present time. Our imports from the United States in 1933 and 1934 were limited to the insignificant figure of 10 and 17 million g. roubles, respectively."

Great Britain And Soviet Russia

"Considering the power and technical level of British industry, the volume of import operations with Britain during the first five-year plan might have been considerably larger. A whole series of factors of non-economic character, however, created artificial obstacles in the extension of our trade with Britain."

"It will be remembered that in 1933 the British government proclaimed an embargo on our chief articles of export, denouncing the trade agreement with us. This, naturally, could not but affect the volume of our transactions."

Further, the Commissar complained about the high interest charges demanded by the British Export Credit Guarantee Department from the Soviets. "We pay to Great Britain 7 per cent per annum on our orders as against the normal rate of 1 to 2 per cent per annum in other countries," he said. "Thus, we have been compelled to request our Trade delegation in Great Britain to refuse to use the guaranteed credit as long as the cost is not reduced to normal. "In conclusion, Rosengoltz made this statement: "We would like to see the removal of these difficulties and a further considerable extension of our commercial and economic relations with Great Britain."

USSR And Eastern Countries

Referring to the trade relations between the Soviet Union and her Oriental neighbours, Rosengoltz said, "Our trade relations with our neighbours in the East—Turkey, Persia, Afghanistan, Western China, Mongolia, and the Tannu Tuva Peoples Republics, are in somewhat of a special position.

"In accordance with the principles of its foreign policy, the Soviet Union, in its practice of commercial and economic relations with the Eastern countries, has resolutely and irrevocably destroyed the unequal treaties concluded by Tzarist Russia with the Eastern countries, having renounced the advantages of the system of capitulation and other privileges connected with unequal treaties. The strengthening and deepening of our economic relations with the Eastern countries is based on a principle totally different from that on which Tzarism built its commercial policy. The Soviet Union represents the most favourable market for the export products of those countries, chiefly for raw materials; cotton, wool and hides."

Soviet Russia And Turkey

"Our economic relations with Turkey are entirely normal. To Turkey we export almost exclusively industrial products: cotton, textiles, oil products, yarn, pottery, electrical goods, etc. We have begun to export automobiles to Turkey, and I believe that this type of export has prospects of developing further."

Persia And USSR

"Western China and Persia's trade with the Soviet Union holds an important place in the economic life of these countries and has every prospect of further intensive development."

USSR And Afghanistan

Touching on the trade relations between the USSR and Afghanistan, Mr. Rosengoltz complained by saying, "The trade between Afghanistan and the USSR, in contrast to the trade with the other Eastern countries, during the past few years has declined somewhat owing to the unsettled condition of a number of commercial questions."

USSR, Mongolia And Tannu Tuva Republic

"The foreign trade of Mongolia and Tannu Tuva is confined almost exclusively to the USSR. The fact represents the exceptional growth and consolidation of the commercial and economic relations between the USSR and the above-mention countries. Besides, the Soviet Union is rendering extensive technical aid in the economic development of these countries."

Soviet Union—Country With Best Credit

Mr. Rosengoltz put great stress, in the concluding part of his report, about the foreign trade of the Soviet Union, on the point that the USSR is the country with the best credits. He said, "Important capitalist firms, statesmen, and even the most hostile newspapers, have admitted that ours was the only country with the best credits. During the past years of the foreign exchange and the crisis, the USSR has proven to be virtually the only country which has punctually met its obligations. The other countries have either ceased to pay on their obligations, or have resorted to depreciating their currency."

"At present we are receiving offers of long-term credits which we frequently reject, owing to the fact that we are seeking a radical improvement of credit terms. We have refused the German offer of 25 million marks credit because they wanted 6-1/2 per cent per annum which we find too high above the normal level. Similarly did we renounce the right to use government guarantees on our orders in Great Britain."

"Pursuing the policy of a favourable trade balance, in 1933 our exports exceeded imports by 147,000,000 g. roubles; while in 1934 it was 185 million g. roubles."

"The strengthening of the foreign exchange situation, coupled with the industrialisation of the USSR, has made it possible for us to introduce considerable alterations in the structure of Soviet exports. The basic change consists of a decrease of the proportion of agricultural products, and an increase of the proportion of industrial products. A drastic decrease in the export of foodstuffs has been made. It equalled in 1931 to 302 million g. roubles, while in 1933 it was only 112,000,000 g. roubles."

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IN THE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER

(Continued from page 6)

Doctor Khan Saheb's charges of corruption in the Frontier Province were, perhaps, the only unusual contribution in this debate. Even from such members of the House, as Dr. P. N Bannerji,—until lately Professor of Economics in the Calcutta University,—the Assembly gets very little food for thought or reflection. The intense provincialism of some of the Bengal members is painfully prominent on every occasion. The learned Doctor seems, indeed, unable to get away from his habit of dictating notes to candidates who have but one thought: examination,—that is, if that was his habit in his professorial "Avatar." His manuscript eloquence, punctuated by ponderous pauses of portentious length, make easy the task of the Assembly stenographer; but very few other sections of the House would feel grateful to him for his laboured apologias for Bengal.

A Lovable Figure

The second day of the Demands for Grants was more happy for the Opposition; and no small measure of the credit for the victory on Friday was due to the moderate but finely tempered attack of Mr. Aney. This representative of Berar is even more eloquent with his gestures than with his words. His red and gold pugree is not quite a red rag to John Bull; but it is also not part of the scarlet and gold uniforms of Government lackeys. His rebellious scarf, constantly slipping away from shoulders to which it is attached by no perceptible allegiance, beautifully serves to set off his unconscious but ceaseless gestures with hands, and eyes, and a shrewdly wagging head, that put the entire House into good humour with the most lovable figure in the Assembly. He is picturesque in attire, dramatic in address, eloquent in his own rugged way that always tells. Only the Burmese trinity could exceed him in picturesqueness, and they usually vote on the right side,—especially when the "Ayes" are the Opposition. But even they cannot beat him in the homely though sincere eloquence of this squat, sturdy representative of a country, where once flourished the finest style of classic Sanskrit rhetoric.

Neither Convincing Nor Respectable

Government reoly on the score of repressive policy was neither convincing, nor even respectable in any show of reason. The Leader of the House seems to be a specialist in petty points of order, and a meticulous sense of privilege. As he stands at the head of the House, his square stolid figure, gently rocking from side to side with the confidence of his own incomparable learning in the niceties of procedure, the Opposition realise that his sole concern is,—not a vindication of the Government, but a provocation to his opponents. If he is irritable himself, he has, it must be admitted, a wonderful knack of irritating his opponents And, perhaps, none rises to the bait he can offer so thoroughly and so easily as Mr. Jinnah. But Mr. Jinnah was absent and Mr. Aney is too seasoned a warrior on the same field to betray himself into that loss of temper that is the chief desire, apparently, of the Leader of the House. And so Sir Nripendra uttered his taunts and repeated his challenges,—without that response and self-betrayal of the Opposition into the trap he so deftly spread, which could secure Government an easy victory. Influences are reported to have been at work, even in the most exalted quarters, to wean the majority of the Independents,—Mussulmans, mainly—from a marked tendency to flirt with the Congress. For the moment, however, the blandishments of the Sircar Bahadur have not succeeded at least so far as Mr. Aney's cat was concerned.

The third day's debate on cuts by members unattached to any Party was the most arid and uninteresting that has ever taken place in this Assembly. Mr. Joshi's motion for a token cut in the Post Office Estimates must be pronounced to be an exception: but that veteran of tactics, having gained his end in the shape of an assurance from the Finance Member that the principal counts in the indictment he had made would be attended to, wisely withdrew his motion. Those who followed were neither of his level in parliamentary oratory, nor were the subjects they had chosen of his seeming importance and general interest. The reply of the Director of Posts and Telegraphs showed that officer to be another acquisition on the official side who cannot, however, always correct the ill effects produced by their Front Bench.

Latest Commercial News

BIG DROP OF 102 POINTS IN NEW YORK COTTON

Russian Export Plan Causes Heavy Selling

LONDON GOLD AND SILVER HIGHER
Grains And Rubber Easy

BOMBAY, March 11

On Monday, cross rates opened easy but recovered quickly thereafter.

HEAVY STOPLOSS SELLING IN N. Y. COTTON

The New York cotton market was totally disorganised on account of heavy stoploss selling as a result of bearish news from Russia regarding huge export plan. There was a big drop of 192 points at one time. The market finally closed at 11.10 with a decline of 102 points.

LUNDON BULLION A SHADE HIGHER

London gold and silver ruled a shade higher.

GRAINS EASY BUT JUTE STEADY

Grains and rubber ruled easy but jute was steady.

GILTEDGED SECURITIES WITHOUT SUPPORT

The London Stock Exchange was quiet. Giltedged securities were without support.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1935.)

New York, Mar 11

Previous closing	12.12
To-day's opening	12.09
Difference	—.03
To-day's closing	11.10
Difference	—1.02

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1935.)

Liverpool, Mar 11

Previous closing	6.80
To-day's opening	6.75
Difference	—.05
To-day's closing	6.74
Difference	—06

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May	Rs. 222

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Mar 11

The following were the opening ranges

May (12.27/12.26) 12.09/12.08
July (12.32/12.32) 12.16/12.15
October (12.14/12.13) 11.92/11.90

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Mar 11

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American March (6.87) 6.84
American July (6.83) 6.77
Egyptian March (8.51) 8.42
Egyptian July (8.48) 8.39

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Mar 11
10-45 p.m.

Broach cotton April-May moved between Rs. 235-12 and Rs. 237 at night. The rate at 10-30 p.m. was Rs. 235-12 with New York futures about 8 points down.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Mar 11

Silver opened steady at Rs. 65/4, 72/6 and 72/12. Prices declined on scattered selling and realising but at the lower level some support appeared due to better London cables. Prices closed steady at Rs. 65/5, 72/7 and 72/13. Late at night there was a sharp decline in silver prices. Fagan delivery dropped to Rs. 71-8 on heavy selling by cotton operators.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 36/8/9, 36/9 and 36/10/3. The market improved on better support on steadier franc rate resulting in good speculative buying and some covering. Prices closed steady at Rs. 36/10/3, 36/10/6 and 36/11/9 but there was a sharp decline to Rs. 36-4-6 for Fagan delivery late at night.

U. S. COMMODITIES

Canada Feels Argentine Competetion

The following review is received by Air Mail from Messrs. E J. Schwabach and Co.

COTTON

Continental and British Spinners talking lower American prices and using Brazilian and other growths where possible. Stocks of American low on Continent and to some extent a boycott to lower prices has developed. New Orleans Reports excessive exports of ginning and pressing machinery to Brazil. Development of new mechanical cotton picker which has been successful to-date might greatly alter cotton agricultural conditions throughout world. The greatest "bull" operator is the American Government. It is reported that the next drop has been somewhat late in starting. It is estimated that stock of Americans available for the worlds mills is about 1 1/2 million bales less than last year and 3 1/2 million bales less than in 1933.

COTTON SEED OIL

Prices have continuously risen in N. Y. amounting to 5 cents per lb.

GRAINS

Canada continues to feel Argentine competition against its pegged wheat. Distant options in Chicago seem without doubt the most desirable. Dust storms in Kansor and other states are reported to have damaged the crop. Visible supply of wheat is 61,886,000 bu. against 103,215,000 last year.

COFFEE

The market appears oversold even though there is a surplus of 4,000,000 bags. This excess the Brazilian Government may take over.

COCOA

A good sized long interest exists; higher prices seem likely.

SUGAR

Good technical position and active trade buying expect higher prices.

RUBBER

American new sgood and active demand from manufacturers.

COPPER

Prices have eased following temporary rise after gold clause decision.

TIN

Prices are largely dominated by political investigations and the "group" is offering no support. Prices are falling and are below what appears justifiable.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Mar 11

Previous closing	4.77 1/8
To-day's opening	4.76 3/4
To-day's closing	4.76 3/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Mar 11

Previous closing	4.77 7/8
To-day's opening	4.75 1/8
To-day's closing	4.77 3/8
Difference	—.00 1/2

FRANC RATE

London, Mar 11

Previous closing	71.59
To-day's opening	71.18
To-day's closing	71.71
Difference	+.12

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Mar 11

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.75-1/4 and then fell to 4.75-1/8 but eventually the rate rallied and further improved to 4.77 and closed at 4.77 3/8.

The franc opened at 71.18 and thereafter fell to 71.15 but later the rate gradually gained ground on active support and rose to 71.60 and closed at 71.71.

LONDON SILVER

London, Mar 11

The market was steady.

	Last price	To-day's price
Forward	26 15/16d.	27 3/16d.
Spot	27 1/16d.	27 1/4d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Mar 11

Gold per ounce (£7-7-5 1/2) £7-8-4

DISCOUNTS

London, Mar 11

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 p.c.) 9/16 to 5/8 p.c.
4 months (5/8 to 11/16 p.c. 5/8 to 11/16 p.c.
6 months (11/16 to 3/4 p.c.) 11/16 to 3/4 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Mar 11
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 3/32) 1-6 3/32
Paris on Bombay (5.39 7/8) 5.38 1/2
New York on Bombay (36.12) 36.12
Berlin on Bombay (0.88 1/4) 0.89
London on Shanghai (1-7 3/8) 1-7 3/8
London on Milan (56.62) 56.56
London on Kobe (1-2 5/32) 1-2 5/32

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Mar 11

Liverpool wheat opened dull with May at 58-7/8, July 61-1/8 and October 63-1/4. The market was very quiet in the absence of any speculative activity with practically no business passing.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Mar 11

Chicago wheat opened quiet with May at 0.95. Prices eased on commission houses selling and liquidation influenced by weakness of other markets.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Mar 11

Argentine linseed opened steady with April at 11.95. Prices slightly advanced on some local support but trading on the whole continued quiet with the price standing at 11.97 at noon.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Mar 11

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m.

METALS

Tin (£217 1/2 buyers £219 sellers. Firm) £217 buyers £217 1/2 sellers. Easy
Lead (£10 5/16 buyers £10 3/8 sellers Steady) £10 7/16 buyers £10 1/2 sellers. Very steady
Electrolytic Copper (£31 1/2 to £31 1/2) £31 1/4 to £31 3/4
Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-9 3/4) 0-9 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-3 3/4) 1-3 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 1/4) 0-10 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-8) 2-8

JUTE

Crop March-April (£16 3/4) £17 sellers
Dunlop March (£19 3/4 sellers) £19 1/4
Lightning March (£18 3/4 sellers) £18

RUBBER

Spot (6 1/8) 5 15/16 paid and buyer
April-June (6 3/8) 6 3/4 paid and value

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Jan-Feb. (£11 5/8 sellers) £11 5/8 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta Jan-Feb (£11 5/8 sellers) £11 3/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata March (£9 3/16 sellers) £9 1/4 sellers
Groundnut Coromandal March (£14 11/16 sellers) £14 7/16 sellers

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association.)

Bombay, Mar 11

	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 9 a.m.	6 8 3
Rates at noon	6 8 0
Rates at 3 p.m.	payment
Rates at 5-30 p.m.	6 8 3
Rates at 6-30 p.m	6 8 9
Rates at 8-30 p.m.	6 8 6
Rates at 10-30 p.m.	6 8 3

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Mar 11

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat May	4 3 9
Linseed May	6 8 6

The tone was steady.

GOOD BUSINESS IN JUTE SHARES

CALCUTTA, March 11

Jutes opened steady and unchanged, and good business resulted. Coals were unchanged and limited business took place in Rewa showing appreciable advance. Teas were neglected. In miscellaneous Bengal Iron met with fair enquiry while Midnapore Zemindary marked down about four points. Government securities were quiet. Following were the closing quotations.

Securities: 3 per cent loan 1941 100/15; 3 1/2 per cent paper 96/3/6; 4 per cent loan 1943 105/14; 4 per cent loan 969/70 108/14; 5 per cent loan 1945/55 117; 5 per cent Loan 1940/43 109; 5 per cent loan 1939/44 108/2; 5 1/2 per cent loan 1956/40 103/9

Banks: Imperial Bank fully paid 1605; Imperial Bank conty 402/8.

Cottons: Kesoram 4/2; Muir Mills 360 small lots.

Coals:—Burrakur 14/4; Hurriladih 16/12; Rewa coalfields 14/8.

Jutes: Anglo India 547; Auckland 266; Bally 261; Barnagore 207/8; Chitavalash 33; Clive 37; Fort William 406; Gourepore 805; Hastings pref 121; Howrah 63/4; Hukumchand 15/8; Hooghly pref 20/2; Kumarhatty 629; Lansdowne 219; Megna 46/8; Nalhati 525; Northbrook 50/8.

Miscellaneous: Reliance Firebricks 10/6; Bengal Telephone ordy 18/6; Muttra electric 10/12; United Provinces electric 163; Bengal Iron 4/9; Indian Iron and Steel 7/2; Saraswati Insurance 16; Triton Insurance 228; B. I. Corporation ordy 3/2; B I Corporation pref 150 cum div; Indian Cables 3/11; Tide Water Oil 9; Bengal Paper (7 per cent) pref Rs. 56; Bengal Paper (seven per cent) paid up 70/8; Midnapore Zemindary 69, Balrampore Sugar 21/12; Buland Sugar 13/4; Punjab Sugar Mills ordy 317 small lots; Purtabpore Co., ordy 15.

Debentures: 10 per cent Budwa Tea and Timber 95; 6 per cent 1916/21/56 Associated Hotels 104/8 small lots; 5 1/2 per cent 1915/45. Chowringhee proper 99/4 small lot.—A. P.

SENSATIONAL COLLAPSE IN COTTON PRICES

REVIVAL OF SPECULATIVE BUYING IN KAFFIRS

Wall Street Practically Higher

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, March 11

On the Stock Exchange at the opening, the sentiment appeared fairly satisfactory but with business on the new account failing to expand, markets generally became dull, the only exception being some revival of speculative buying in Kaffirs, chiefly non-producing companies on promising development news.

In Commodities interest centred round cotton which declined sharply in sympathy with America.

Sterling opened weak against Francs and dollars but steadily recovered throughout the day passing Saturday's closing levels due to steady though small commercial demand for sterling. Later in the day gold was quoted one shilling under the fixed price.

Wall Street opened steady and moved practically higher despite sensational collapse in cotton.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Mar 11

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £95

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Monday, March 4 £97 Ex. Div.
Tuesday, March 5 £95
Wednesday, March 6, £94 1/2
Thursday, March 7, £94 3/4
Friday, March 8, £95 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Mar 11

Markets were generally quiet but the undertone was favourable. Giltedgeds were inactive. Mining shares were firm and fairly active. Industrials in general were steady but business was restricted.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£85 3/4) £85 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£106 1/4) £106 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£112 3/4) £112 5/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (£117 1/2) £117 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£105 7/8) £105 7/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£114 1/4) £114

INDUSTRIALS

British Homestores / p.c. Preference cumulative (28-7 1/2) 28-7 1/2
Marks and Spencer Splits share (4 1/2) 4 1/2
Hydro Electric (dol 3) dol 3
Musical Industries (29-7 1/2) 29-7 1/2
Princhin Johnson (41-7 1/2) 42-4 1/2
Imperial Chemical (35-10 1/2) 35-10 1/2
Imperial Chemical Ord. (8-6) 8-6
Woolsworth New Ford (102-6) 102-6
Realisation 1930 (92-0) 92-0
Dunlop Rubber (48-4 1/2) 48-4 1/2
University Ordinary (27-4 1/2) 27-0
Ford Motors (31-1 1/2) 30-10 1/2
Cables and Wireless (6 1/4) 6 1/8
British American Tobacco (116-3) 115-10 1/2 Ex Div
Camera A (£7 1/2) £7 1/2
Imperial Tobacco Ord (133-1 1/2) 133-1 1/2
P and O S N Co Defd (15-6) 15-6
Distillers (90-9) 90-9
Bedrurd Dyers (8-3) 8-3
British Celonese (9-7 1/2) 9-7 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (66-0) 66-0
Courtaulds Ordinary (50-1 1/2) 50-1 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (8-0) 7-9
Westerns Ltd Ordinary (9-9) 9-6
Inter Nickels (24) 24
Bengal Iron and Steel (5-10 1/2) 5-10 1/2
Tata Iron and Steel (£110 1/2) £110 1/2

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£19) £19 3/4
L M S Ford (£17) £17 1/2
L N E R Defd. (£5 5/8) £5 5/8
Southern Dutch (£20 1/2) £20 1/2
Landing Pass 5 per cent (£135 1/2) £133 1/2
London Board G Stock (£97 1/4) £97 1/4

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (288-9) 287-6
Goddar New (203-9) 203-9
Moddar New (80-0) 80-7 1/2
Sub Nigel (282-6) 280-0
Spring Mines (195-0) 196-3
Union Corporation (152 0) 152-0

COLD-BLOODED MURDER OF WOMAN

Step Son Arrested On Suspicion

JUBBULPORE, March 11.

News of the brutal and cold-blooded murder of a 50-year old Gond woman in a village in the Multan tehsil, has reached here from Betul.

It appears from the account that the deceased had ornaments worth about Rs. 5 and for the sake of this her assailant axed her to death and cleared away with the ornaments.

The police, on receipt of information, have arrested one Dhondu, the step son of the deceased woman on suspicion.

Further investigations are proceeding.—United Press.

INDIAN LOANS

London, Mar 11
3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£84) £84
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£95) £95 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£113 1/2) £114
(£117 1/2) £118
4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£108 3/4) £108
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£116) £116
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-58 (£105) £105

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan (£110) £110

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (19-4 1/2) 19-4 1/2
Donaro Tea (40-7 1/2) 40-7 1/2
Empire of India and Ceylon (31-3) 31-3

JUTE SHARES

Bangalore (£15) £15

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (22-0) 21-9
Gula Kelampong (20-0) 20-0
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (30-0) 29-9

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (62-6) 58-9 Ex Div
Burma Corporation (8-4 1/2) 8-4 1/2 Ex Div
Rio Tintos (£14 5/8) £14 1/4
East Rand Proprietary (53-9) 53-3
Rand Mines (157-6) 157-6

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (38-1 1/2) 37-6
Anglo Persian (48-9) 48-9
Burma Oil (73-9) 73-1 1/2
Mexican Eagle (5-9) unquoted.
Shell Transport (49-4 1/2) 48-9
Royal Dutch (£19 5/8) £19 1/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, March 11

General Motors (dol 28 3/8) dol 28 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 9 5/8) dol 9 5/8
U S Steel Common (dol 30 7/8) dol 30 3/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 79 1/2) dol 79

(Continued from Col. 7)

justment, indeed they make it impossible for one partner to achieve a surplus even if it was intended. Thus the possibility of the debtor paying his debts through an export surplus is non-existent. The creditor prevents him.

Meanwhile the impasse is complete. International indebtedness is the result of abnormal circumstances. It is no use becoming indignant over unpaid debts. The private creditor did pay "good money" into the banks which issued the various bonds, but in the meantime these have been suspected of having a rotten core. That is perhaps the reason why so few such bonds are to be found in the safes of international financiers. The only remedy is to give the debtor countries a chance—especially as regards exports—of returning to more normal trade conditions. Not till then can the question of repayment be opened. Untimely pressure only leads to unproductive settlements. An increase in the consumption of printers' ink is no use for reviving world trade.

German Economic Policy

DEBTS, CURRENCY, EXPORTS

(From A Correspondent).

III

The economic policy of Hitler-Germany was stipulated by the necessity of finding work. Foreigners are tired of hearing of the six million unemployed who confronted Hitler on his rise to power in January 1933, but the true significance of this number must not be lost. Admitted that economic observations should be made without sentimentality, it must not be forgotten that trade is the work of human beings and not machines. Fortunately there have always been people in the world who could not bear to think of millions dying of starvation in the South of Russia or the North of China. What were the feelings of the responsible circles in Germany on seeing the poverty and wretchedness of six millions of their own countrymen? In criticising the German unemployment policy from the point of view of the creditor this factor must not be ignored.

UNEMPLOYMENT SCHEMES SUCCESS.

The German population considers that Nationalist Socialist economic policy has shown itself efficient in practice. The number of unemployed has been reduced to 2.3 millions. A belittlement of this fact appears unfair to those who have witnessed the united efforts made by the whole nation in this respect. It is candidly admitted that about four million workers are not earning full pay at the present time. Some of these are working short hours, some are land-helpers and some volunteers in the Labour Camps, while many women were persuaded to marry with the help of a State loan while their jobs were given to their out-of-work husbands. The chief point is that all these people were taken off the streets and the labour exchanges were haunted by less unfortunates. The main success was undoubtedly achieved through the State schemes for public works. The principle is well-known; the building of roads, canals and bridges; the repairs of houses and the regaining of waste land are being financed by the increase in State revenues which is expected to result from the general revival of business activity. This method of creating internal credit is not new, nor is it confined solely to Germany. Roosevelt is doing the same thing and France a similar programme.

It is quite a mistake to say reproachfully: "You've got money enough to do all this, you should pay your debts first." No special knowledge of economics is necessary to realize that in the first case the money stays in the contry, whereas otherwise it has to be transferred.

EXTERNAL REPERCUSSIONS OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT SCHEMES.

The schemes for finding work for the unemployed are connected in some measure with German exports and the currency and debt problem. Some creditors even say this connection amounts to "the public works programme . . . having in fact been financed entirely at the expense of the foreign bondholder." That is perhaps the most serious indictment which can be made of any country. What is its foundation? The German imports of raw materials have undoubtedly risen as a result of the public works schemes after they had sunk to an unknown level during the period of deflation and shrinkage of production. The voluntary or compulsory renunciation of imports would have been an obstacle in the way of internal recovery, but on the other hand, the raw material markets would have been badly affected through the falling off of German purchases. It is a matter of opinion which is best for World trade: revival of the raw material markets or the punctual payment of interest. The German point of view is that they were not willing to endanger the success of their internal programme by lowering the standard of living, which might make the eventual repayment of interest debts impossible altogether.

DECREASE IN EXPORTS

Imports have increased and exports decreased. Opinions differ as to the reasons for this state of affairs. Russian imports have fallen off considerably, some say this is due to the political quarrel. It is more probable that the Russians have come to the conclusion that they have bought enough from Germany and are now seeking new creditors, whereas the Germans consider that their outstanding debts in Russia are heavy enough. The practical results of the boycott with which the Jews answered the Hitler regime are often exaggerated. The boycott was particularly marked in U.S.A. and South Africa but has probably already passed its height as it is unpopular with the Governments of the respective countries. The attitude of General Herzog and Secretary of State Hull support this.

Soviet Russia, boycott and general distrust can, therefore, only be considered as attributes. More important is a certain lack of interest in export trade shown by some German industries which are well occupied in supplying the home demand. The necessity of procuring raw materials by a system of barter and official exhortations have, however, done much to change this attitude lately. What, then, is the real cause for the fall in exports?

IS GERMANY FOLLOWING AN INFLATIONIST POLICY?

This question meets with real surprise here. The Germans are experts in inflation and are still filled with mistrust at the very sound of the word. Actually the circulation of paper money is about 3,500,000,000 marks (£175,000,000 at par) lower than last year, so that a monetary inflation is out of the question. The problem of credit inflation is more serious. The German authorities fully realized that the extensive programme of public works contained this risk if it got out of control. On close examination one must come to the conclusion that this is not the case. The German price index shows an increase of about 5 per cent on the low level reached during the deflation period. The prices for agricultural produce had sunk to an unhealthy level: the raising of these prices has been one of the main points in National Socialist policy. The most famous economic experts of the world have declared themselves in favour of a regulated increase in prices so that the Nazis are not alone in this opinion. The word "inflation" attributed to the present German economic policy must be regarded as a demagogic exaggeration.

A DELIBERATE PLAN.

Probably the word "inflation" has been used in a false sense. What the critics meant was that the raising of internal prices and at the same time the high exchange value of the mark have ruined Germany's possibilities of competing on the world markets and are, therefore, to blame for the fall in exports. This is considered in some quarters to be a deliberate plan. Germany increases imports and keeps down her exports. The export surplus disappears and with it the foreign exchange deposits of the Reichsbank. Germany has to declare a moratorium on foreign debts and this evades meeting her obligations for an indefinite period.

What is the German reply to such serious accusations? The increase of 5 per cent in prices is of no consequence; it is easily balanced by the lower running costs resulting from the increase in production. The adaptation to the price level of other countries with depreciated currency is achieved by means of the "blocked" mark and bond repurchase system. The exports thus made possible are additional and would not be made without the difference between the inland value of the bonds and the foreign quotations. A devaluation of the mark, unless it were on a very large scale, would, therefore, have little influence on German producing costs.

Now that it is realized that debts can only be paid with goods, Germany is reproached for not increasing her exports.

DEBT PAYMENTS THROUGH EXPORT SURPLUS.

All over the world Governments are doing their utmost to throttle imports by means of tariffs, quotas and probibitions. The anti-dumping regulations have done the rest if a country should try to attain a high active balance through forced exports. Japan was successful with such methods but that was due to extraordinary conditions. The U.S.A. and Czecho-Slovakia did not succeed in increasing exports through devaluation. Germany cannot be blamed for not wanting to take the risk. The creditor countries say Germany could increase her exports by taking the mark off the Gold Standard. If Germany really adopted this method would she not be accused of dumping?

The situation is as follows: every country is doing its utmost to balance its import and export. All exchange and clearing agreements of the last few months are in favour of this ad-

(Continued in Col. 5)

N. Y. Cotton Prices Decline One Dollar Per Bale

Fears Of Bearish Changes In Protection Control Act

Confusion Regarding New Crop Induces Heavy Selling

PRESENT PRICES BELOW LOAN LIMIT

Bombay, March 11.

The New York cotton futures market was exceptionally heavy on rather general selling including from Far East. New Crop positions fell sharply due to uncertainty with regard to new crop loans and the exemption of small farmers under the Bankhead Act. The market lost on average one dollar per bale.

EXEMPTION OF TWO BALES

There was considerable liquidation caused by fears of bearish changes in the Production Control Act. It is said that the House Committee has recommended exemption of two bales to small growers which could increase crop by 15,00,000 bales. It is understood that Washington administration is giving serious consideration.

DENIALS OF DEVALUATION

Reuter's Weekly review reads as under:—

Between confusing fluctuations in foreign exchanges and other uncertainties, trading was quiet with more deposition to even-up than to undertake fresh commitments.

Apathetic cloth market and increasing talk of mill curtailment were adverse influences. However, the market continued to reflect the stabilising influence of the Government loan policies and with very little southern selling appearing, the market showed signs of improved technical position.

In flationary inferences from Washington advices that commodity prices had not yet reached the desired levels caused a spurt of buying activity on Wednesday but denials of devaluation quickly followed.

Notwithstanding the improved competitive position of American cotton abroad, exports continue to lag behind the last year.

Private surveys of planting intensions range fork repeat range from 31,480,000 to 34,572,000 acres. The subsoil continues dry in the Southwest Elsewhere is delayed by rains or met soil.

n Saturday the New York cot- utures market opened weak er Liverpool cables and de- further on foreign selling s unloading.

ROP IN PRICES

as utter absence of any buying and with fears n changes in the Bank- and diminishing hopes on the new crop, there siderable selling. There ious rumours and with in- selling from Far-East prices kept on declining and recorded a decline of about one dollar per bale.

LOWER LIVERPOOL

The market opened at about the highest level of the day at a decline of one point with May 12.27, on lower Liverpool advices. There was heavy unloading and prices recorded a decline of 17 points, May touching the lowest level 12.11 for the day. The market was demoralised and operators believe that present prices being below the Government loan limit, there must be some upward reaction. The market closed at a decline of 16 to 17 points for near months while distant months lost 25 to 26 points. Spot cotton prices declined 15 points at 12.30c. per lb.

WEAKNESS IN N. O.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also weak and under increased selling prices declined 17 to 15 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced by 16 points at 12.3-c per lb.

BOMBAY SELLING

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 3 points with May 6.81. There was further Bombay selling of new crop on a wide parity which was taken by local operators. Later on prices declined on continued selling orders from Bombay which met with trade calling. Prices fluctuated within a range of 3 points and finally closed at a net loss of 4 to 6 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices closed 5 points down at 7.05d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures market was weak and prices declined 3 points owing to increased selling and poor off take. At the close March was quoted 5. 89, May 5.88 and July 5.888.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton ring was easy with a limited turnover. Sakels futures declined 4 points and Spot cotton prices lost 4 points at 8.80. Uppers futures closed 4 to 7 points down with Spot cotton 4 points lower at 7.71d.

ALEXANDRIA LOWER

There was increased selling on Saturday in the Alexandria Market. There was a marked absence of any support and Sakels futures declined 18 to 20 points while Ashmouni futures were 10 to 12 points down.

Messrs. M. & B. Stern states:—

Further heavy straddle reversing by local operators in the Liverpool and New York markets resulted in a sharp fall in the latter. The decline was further accentuated by the uncertainty over the new crop loan and exemption of small farmers under the Bankhead Bill.

According to Mr. George No. Peak the Senate Agricultural Committee hearing regarding the barter schemes to Germany, and Poland to facilitate shipments by the removal of legal difficulties over customs permits, have not yet been completed.

New crop preparations are reported to be well ahead although there are continued complaints of lack of rainfall in W. Texas and Oklahoma the scene of last year's drought.

With very little speculative activity in the markets operations on foreign account especially Bombay are playing a large part and may continue to influence prices though any further decline is likely to cause an almost complete cessation of Southern offerings and will probably force the Administration to announce, their loan policy in the near future.

In this connection, it is reported that the Administration have decided to hold 5 1/2 million Bales off the market for two years but so far, no official confirmation is to hand.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. May Highest (10 a.m.)	12.27—.01
N. Y. May Lowest (11-56 a.m.)	12.11—.07
Liverpool May Highest (10-15 a.m.)	6.82—.02
Liverpool May Lowest (11-30 a.m.)	6.79—.05

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

House Committee recommends exemption two bale growers from Bankhead Act. This could increase crop 15,00,000

New York.—Market declined on account exemption producers of two bales from provisions Bankheal Bill. Prices now below Government loan and should react substantially. Washington giving serious consideration impounding for two years five to six million bales loan and pool cotton.

New York.—Market affected unfavourably by reports of opposition from Congress this season Bankhead Bill fearing that it may not have loan arrangement. Old crop loan continues to 31st July. Recommend buying July.

New York.—Speculators selling. Considerable selling by Liverpool. Decline has been too rapid. Expect a reaction.

New York.—Selling cotton new crops on proposals exempt both tenant owner and two bale farmers impound five and half million bales. Discontinuing loan programmes indicative probability market closer reflecting world's price.

New York.—Belief two bale exemption increases crop and possibility no loan causes liquidation especially new crop Think A.A.A. is liquidating its futures.

New York.—Confusion regarding Government plans new crop causes general discouragement. Poor offtake new crop lacks support. Looks lower.

New York.—Liquidation caused by fears of berish change in Production Control Act. Feeling against cotton increasing.

Messrs. Langley and Co., have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Indian Houses sellers in this market all week presume hedges. Cotton taken by straddlers with America.

Messrs. Patel Bros have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Liverpool.—Quite considerable selling distant positions account Bombay.

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Mar. 9.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of New York Stock Exchange.

	Dol.
Amer. Forn. Power Com.	3
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P.	17
Electric Bond Common	5
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd.	41
Electric Bond 6 p.c. Pfd.	44
Columbia Gas	4
American Tel. and Tel.	107
Western Union Telg.	24
Radio Corp.	5
Chesapeake and Ohio	38
New York Central	13 1/4
Baltimore and Ohio R. R.	9
Erie R. R.	8
Pennsylvania R. R.	19
Union Pacific R. R.	87
Great North Pfd.	11
National Distillers	26
Hiram Walker	26
Amr. Tobacco B.	82
Canadian Pacific	10
Radio B. Pfd.	38
Bethelehem Steel	26
United States Steel	31
American Smelting	35
Int. Nickel of Canada	23
Anaconda Copper Mining	9 1/2
Kennecott Copper	15
Cerro de Pasco Copper	43
International Harvester	37
Ford Motors of Canada A	28
General Motor	28 1/2
Packard Motor	4
General Electric	23
St Oil of N. J.	37
Atlantic Refining	22
Socony	11 1/2
Plymouth Oil	8
American Radiator	12
Chase Bank	21
National City Bank	19 1/4
Sun Life of Canada	305
Celanese Corp. of Amr.	24
General Foods	34
National Dairy	16
Du Pont de Nemours	91

Total business 1/2 million.
Market a shade lower.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES

New York—Liverpool:—Liverpool New York May 130 at Cross Rate 4.77 1/8.

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach A/M. 1935 234—Liverpool May 1935 6.75 Rs. 61 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—Broach A/M. 1935 234—New York May 12.12 Rs. 49 1/2 at Cross Rate 4.77 1/8.

BRAZIL COTTON PRODUCTION

"Observers who have been in Brazil report that in the State of Sao Paulo, which last year produced the equivalent of 450,000 American bales and is expected to produce by next spring some 900,000 bales, the business of producing cotton has been approached with much intelligence and efficiency. Prices obtained for the last crop in the European markets were very profitable to Brazilian growers, thanks to the pegging of American cotton prices, and if they are as successful in disposing of the 1935 crop they undoubtedly will further increase their acreage next season."—"Commerce and Finance."

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Mar 9

March 11.90—02
April 11.97—03
May 12 06—03

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Mar. 9

March 55 7/8—1/8d
May 59 1/4 plus 1/8d
July 61 5/8 plus 1/4d

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Mar 9

May 0.96 1/2—3/4c
July 0.90 1/2—1/4c
October 0.90 1/8—1/8c

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Mar 9

July 2.16
September 2.21
December 2 27
January 2.19

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1934-35	1933-34
Receipts to date 9-3-35	3973000	6564000
Receipts yesterday 9-3-35	3000	13000
Exports to date 9-3-35	3474000	5798000
Stock at Ports 8-3-35	2509000	3285000
Stock at Interior Towns 8-3-35	601000	1708000
Stock at Liverpool 8-3-35	859000	1065000
Visible Supply 8-3-35	5809000	7675000
Quantity in sight 8-3-35	6984000	10124000
Quantity out of sight 8-3-35	6423000	9002000

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Mar. 11.

B. C. RATE—
T T D D 1/6 1/32
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/16 Mar
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 April
Banks selling T T 1/6 June
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/8 Ready March
Banks buying D D 1/6 5/32 March
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 March-
Banks buying 3 mos 1 5/32 April.
NEW YORK B. C. RATE—
T T 282 1/4
Bank selling T T 280 1/4
Banks buying T T 278
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 534
Banks buying D D 544
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 52
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 51 7/8
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 78 1/4
Banks buying T T 78
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 135 1/4
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 107 1/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156 1/2
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 86 3/4
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.76 5/8 9th inst
Shanghai/London 1/7 1/4 11th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 5/32 11th inst.
Java/London 6.95 11th inst.
London/Paris 71.59 9th inst.
London/Belgium 20.24 9th inst
London/Switzerland 14.53 1/2 9th inst
London/Italy 56.62 9th inst.
London/Berlin 11.72 9th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.30 1/2 9th inst.
London/New York 4.77 7/8 9th inst.
London/Amsterdam 6.96 1/4 9th inst
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady
Gold £7-8-3 1/2 8th inst. £7-7-5 1/2 9th inst.
Silver London Ready 27 8th inst. 26 15/16 9th inst.
Silver London Forward 27 1/8 8th inst. 27 9th inst.
Silver New York Ready 59 8th inst. 58 3/4 9th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos 5/8 p.c. 8th inst 5/8 p.c 9th inst
London Discounts 6 mos 3/4 p.c. 8th inst. 3/4 p.c. 9th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 2 1/2 per cent
3 mos 2 3/4 per cent.
6 mos 2 1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, March 11

Ready Javas Rs. 13-3-9
Afloat Rs. 3-8-6
Shipment March Rs. 3-9-6
Shipment April-May Rs. 3-10-9
Shipment June Rs. 3-12
Shipment July-Sept Rs. 3-13-3
Shipment Oct-Dec Rs. 3-14
Kesar Rs. 13-15
Saraya Rs. 13-4-6
Purtabpur Rs. 13-3-6
Java Spot F3.50

INDORE MARKET QUOTATION

Indore, Mar. 10.

(Messrs Gangadhar Waman and Co.)
Wheat seed and Cotton. Rate per Mani of 6 mds. Bengal.—
Wheat Bombay Pass Rs. 20, 22
Wheat Malwi Rs. 18, 20
Wheat Pissi Rs. 17, 18
Gram Rs. 17, 18
Jawar Rs. 12, 14
Bajara Rs. 17, 18
Tuar Rs. 16, 18
Lintal Rs. 16, 16
Muka Rs. 5.
Moog (Green) Rs. 17, 18
Moog (Black) Rs. 12, 13
Tilseed Rs. 38, 42
Linseed Rs. 19, 22
Oil Cakes Rs. 17, 18
Cotton seed Rs. 12, 14
Ajavan Rs. 15, 17
Dhana Rs. 24, 35
Chilies Rs. 120, 167
Ghee Rs. 240, 300.
Cotton Malwi per Boja of 4 Mds. Bengal 87, 99
Cotton Nimadi per Boja of 4 Mds. Bengal 77, 87
Cotton Broach opening per Candy of 784 lbs. 242
Cotton Broach closing per Candy of 784 lbs. 241/12
Wheat Flour Maida per Bag of 95 srs. 10
Wheat Rawa Maida per Bag of 95 srs. 10/12
Wheat Ata Maida per Bag of 90 srs. 7/8
Wheat Chapad Maida per Bag of 40 srs. 3
Tea Rates per lbs.—
Lipton 9 as to 1/12
Brook Bond 7 1/2 as to 1/10
Chandra Brand 7 as to 1/10
Satan per Than.
State Mills 3/12
Hukumchand 4/2
Bhandari 3/15
Kalyanmal 4
Rajakumar Mills 3/12
Swadeshi 3/8
Bhandari 4
Shares.
100 F.N. Bhandari Ltd. L. States Mills 36
100 Indore Malwa State Mills 95/8
100 Hukumchand Mills Ltd. 176/8
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd (Ordy) 130
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (Pref) 115
100 Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills Ltd. 3
100 Bajakumar Mills Ltd. 30
100 Binod Mills Ltd. 150
100 Shipra Mills Ltd 1
100 Nandalal Bhandari Mills Ltd. 105
25 United Profitable A. Co. Ltd. 20
25 Indore Co-operative Bank Ltd 12/8
25 Indore Co-operative Dairy Ltd.0/8
25 Indore Co-operative Press 2
25 Bank of Indore Ltd. 30
10 Hukumchand Juit Ltd. 18
5 Indore Co-operative Insurance Ltd. 1
Bullion.
Gold Bar per Tola 38/12
Silver per 100 tolas 68/12

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Mar. 11.

Following a decline of 16 points in New York cotton futures, the local cotton market opened to-day at Rs. 235/12 for Broach A/M. delivery. There was a marked absence of any selling and prices advanced to Rs. 237/4 under buying by Japanese and other export houses. The undertone of the market was good.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of 5 points as expected. The local market was very steady and closed at 5-30 p.m as under:—

Broach A/M Rs. 238/4
Broach J/A Rs. 235/8
Oomra March Rs. 215
Oomra May Rs. 212
Bengal March Rs. 137/4
Bengal May Rs. 139/4

COTTON TENDERS

Bombay, Mar 11

	To-day	Total
Bengal March	1,300	18,250
Oomra March	950	1,900

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Mar 11

	Extra	Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—						
Bengal U P	...	146	141	137	134	
Panjab	...	146	141	137	134	
Rajputana	...	140	143	138	135	
Oomra No. 3	224	221	218	214	...	
C P No. 1	242	239	236	232	...	
C P No. 2	232	229	226	223	...	
Broach No 2	...	253	249	245	240	

READY COTTON SALES

Bombay, Mar 11

120 Kotak and Co Telhara 4 off
142 Kotak and Co Telhara 4 off
50 Viram Ladha Chitorgarh 37 1/2 off
50 Viram Ladha Malarkotda 10 on
100 N Manilal Amraoti 216 3/4
100 N Manilal Pachora 207 1/2
100 Arjan Khimji Dondaicha 4 1/2 off
64 Viram Ladha Chitorgarh 37 1/2 off
200 Tata Mill Malarkotda 150
200 Damji Kaliyanji Chopda 2 on
120 J Parbhudas Bhatinda 150 1/2

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Mar 11

	New.
Bengal Superfine	145
Bengal Fine	143
Bengal F G	139
Sindh-Punjab Fine	143
Sindh-Punjab F G	139
Wardha-Hingt	238
Nagpur/Savner	240
Pundhurna	225
Yeotmal	224
Arvi	223
Ellichpur	221
Amraoti-Berar	219
Khamgaon	219/21
Mulkapur	216/18
Khandesh	213/15
Jalna/Sailu	213/15
Burwah/Sanavad	220/23
Broach Fine	248
Punjab/American	280
Punjab/American mix	255
Kampala	377
Busoga	375
Jinja	373

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, March 11

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales	9-3-35	This year.
Khandesh	1,644	176,918
Central India	937	52,450
Barsi and Nagar	413	76,780
Hyderabad Gaorani	...	30,529
Berar	4,571	259,271
Central Provinces	737	60,358
Total Oomras	8,302	666,216
Dholera	1,456	101,027
N W Provinces	50	27,525
Rajputana	427	14,721
Sind-Punjab	2,018	247,450
Broach	2,322	63,276
Coompta and Dharwar	330	32,634
Westerns-Northerns	14	24,464
Cocoanada	...	105
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	29,326
Persian	...	2,350
American	762	13,372
Egyptian and African	153	137,279
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	104
Total	15,834	1,360,849

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept to 7th Mar

In full-pressed bales	9-3-35	This year.
Europe	4,831	205,448
Japan and China	6,993	573,851
Coast Ports	...	16,136
Up-country by Rail	...	114,538
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	20,259
Total	11,824	930,232

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LD

The following rates prevailed in the market on 11th day of March 1935

Broach Fully Good Quality Vaidas

(B.T.) April-May	1934-35	July-Aug 1935
10-30 Rs.	238	235
12-30 Rs.	239/4	236/4
1-30 Rs.	241 settlement	237/8
4-30 Rs	240	236/8

April-May, July-Aug

	1934-35	1935
Highest	241/4	237/12
Lowest	238	236/8

SEEDS' TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Mar 11

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 31/5; Highest Rs. 31/14; Lowest Rs. 31/4 Closing Rs. 31/12/6

Groundnutseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 41/3; Lowest Rs. 41/1; Closing Rs. 41/14

Cottonseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 22/10; Highest Rs. 23/1; Closing Rs. 22/15

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT.

Bombay, Mar. 11.

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 96/4
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 96/4
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 108/11
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 108/11
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 116/11
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 116/11

TAX FREES.

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 109
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 118
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 109/8
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 101/14

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH)

3 per cent 1941 100/14
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 101/12
4 per cent 1943 105/12
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 116
5 per cent 1939/44 108
5 per cent 1940/43 109
5 per cent 1935 101/12
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/6
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 101/12

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974 103
4 per cent M Deb 1974 102/8
5 per cent M Deb 1959 113/8
6 per cent M Deb 1954 125/8
6 per cent B P T 1956 125/8
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 107

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened at Rs. 96/5 and declined to Rs. 96/3/6 on scattered long liquidation At the decline the market was steady.

CAWNPORE SUGAR MARKET

Cawnpore, Mar. 8.

	Rs. a. p.
Marhowrah	8 8 0
Pachrukhi	8 6 0
Pertabpur	8 4 6
New Savan	8 5 0
Sarayan	8 7 6
Basti	8 10 0
Ram Khetan	8 5 0
Luxmiganj	8 5 6
Padrauna	8 4 0
Padrauna Local	8 2 0
Diamond	8 5 6
Siswa Bazar	8 3 6
Nawabganj	8 7 6
Savan (Indian)	8 1 6
Khadda	8 3 0
Khadda Local	8 2 0
Motipore	8 8 0
Khatkuiyan	8 2 0
Sitalpur	8 8 0
Captainganj	8 4 0
Hathua	8 0 0
Chitauni	8 5 0
Tamkohi	8 3 0
Tamkohi	8 0 6
Harkua	8 3 0
Harkua	8 0 0
Behta	8 8 0
Dehri	8 8 0

The market for Ready goods is strong while for forward it is same.

COTTON ARRIVALS

Bales.	
Receipts into Bombay on 8th March	13,477
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934	1,345,015
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	1,301,955
Increase	43,060

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Broach A/M. Op. 237; Highest 237; Lowest 234 1/4; Closing 235 1/2.

Broach J/A. Op. 234 1/2; Highest 235; Lowest 233; Closing 234.

Oomra March Op. 214 3/4; Highest 215 3/4; Lowest 213 1/4; Closing 213 1/4.

Oomra May Op. 212; Highest 213 1/4; Lowest 211; Closing 211 1/4.

Bengal March Op. 134 1/4; Highest 135; Lowest 134 1/4; Closing 135.

Bengal May Op. 136 1/2; Highest 137 1/4; Lowest 136 1/4; Closing 137 1/4.

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/M. 1935 (31-3-35) Rs. 7 1/4.

Teji-Mandi for Broach J/A. 1935 (30-6-35) Rs. 18 3/4.

Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-3-35) Rs. 5 1/2

CUSTOMS REVENUE

Total gross Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue excluding Salt revenue amounted Rs. 4,55,33,000 for February 1935, against Rs. 3,80,16,000 and Rs. 3,91,28,000 for the same month in 1934 and 1933 respectively. Total for eleven months this year amounted Rs. 49,20,34,000 against Rs. 44,52,67,000 last year.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, March 11

Bales.	
Khandesh	1,644
Central India	937
Barsi-Nugger	413
Berar	4,571
Central Provinces	737
Dhollera	1,456
N W Provinces	50
Rajputana	427
Sind-Punjab	2,018
Broach	2,322
Compta Dharwar	330
Western-Northerns	14
Americans	762
Egyptians	100
East Africans	53
Total cotton	15,834
	Cwts.
Wheat	2,582
Linseed	6,202
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	350
Gingellyseed	359
Poppyseed	48
Groundnuts	1,595
Castorseed	2,456
Rice	11,308
Myrabollams	2,318
Cottonseed	5,792
Gram	371
Joowar	874
Barley	930
Bajree	149
	Tons.
Coal	11,863

SHARE BAZAR

Bombay, Mar. 11.

The Share Bazar remained closed to-day and there was no forward trading. The clearing is expected to pass of satisfactorily. In the cash section there was scattered business and quotations were as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
New India	47 0 0
Tata Steel 2nd P.	172 12 0
Petrol	3 14 0
Katni Dfd.	1480 0 0
Vishnu Cotton	1475 0 0
Tapti Rail	785 0 0
United Cement	90 0 0
Central Bank	39 12 0
India Bank	122 0 0
Imperial Bank	1605 0 0
Union Bank	5 12 0

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Mar. 11.

The local silver market was quiet to-day under scattered profit-taking. Prices opened at Rs. 72/7 and declined to Rs 72/1 on local realising and later prices rallied to Rs 72/4 on short covering. The gold market was fairly steady with a better enquiry. Shanghai T T on London was quoted at 1.7 1/4 with easier tendency. Montreal market was dull with a drop of 50 points in March option to $9.00 while New York spot silver prices were 1/4 cents down at 58 1/2 cents.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready silver	65 5 0
Fagan delivery	72 8 0
Chaitra delivery	72 13 0
Ready gold	36 10 0
Fagan delivery	36 10 6
Chaitra delivery	36 11 6

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

Bombay, Mar. 11.

Khadi—		Rs. a. p.
Textile	Per lb.	0 8 3
Bradbury	„	0 7 6
E D. S. Group	„	0 7 3
Sasoon	„	0 7 3
Century	„	0 7 0
Toyo Podar	„	0 7 9
Great Colaba	„	0 7 6
Long Cloth (full weight 38—40 in.)		
Gangaghar	„	0 9 9
Madari Brand	„	0 10 3
Moon	„	0 10 3
Daud Saheb	„	0 10 6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5303		
Western		0 11 3
Hindustan	„	0 11 3
Century	„	0 10 9
Long Cloth X Quality.		
Barsi Mill	„	0 9 9
Appollo	„	0 10 3
Century	„	0 10 3
Jam	„	0 10 9
Jam Mill (Sholapur)	„	0 10 6
Textile	„	0 10 6
Spring	„	0 10 6
Digvijay	„	0 10 1½
Long Cloth Satin Calander 34—42 in.		
Textile (Hand)	„	0 9 10½
Spring (Merchant)	„	0 10 0
Century (Bugle)	„	0 9 7½
Pehlad Siwala	„	0 9 9
Hindustan (Tiger)	„	0 9 7½
Western 91½—92½	„	0 9 9
Digvijay	„	0 9 6
Tijuri	„	0 9 9
Bharat Mill	„	0 9 9
Sundri	„	0 9 9
Jubili	„	0 9 6
High Class Long Cloth.		
Alexandria 548	„	7 1 0
Alexandria 542	„	6 14 6
Kutiya	„	6 1 6
4141	„	6 12 0
50050	„	5 2 0
561 Century	„	6 12 0
7171 Shapurji	„	6 1 0
Long Cloth Vegetable		
Apollo	„	0 9 3
Century	„	0 9 3
Digvijay	„	0 9 1½
Moon	„	0 9 3
Union	„	0 9 3
Suryodaya	„	0 9 0
Salita		
1215 Manchester	„	0 8 7½
1215 Kalyan	„	0 8 7½
1215 Madhusudan	„	0 8 7½
1215 Sasoon	„	0 8 7½
Dhooties 7—8—9 Yards.		
Spring Mill (Balance)	„	0 11 3
Crown		0 11 3
Barsi	„	0 9 9
Dhooties 10 Yards.		
Spring Mill (Balance)	„	0 10 6
Barsi	„	0 9 6
Crown 4310	„	0 11 6
Gin Coloured		
B 1515 Ratlal	Per Piece	8 4 6
1415 Ratlal	„	7 8 0
779 (Balance)	„	9 0 6
4141 (Balance)	„	9 0 6
1579 MBW Century	„	8 9 0
Dhoti Mahin 44x10		
119 Hirji	„	0 14 4½
2142 Western	„	0 12 6
Lepad Big Size.		
Crown	Per lb.	0 10 1½
Century	„	0 9 10½
Spring	„	0 10 0
Tex	„	0 9 10½
Hindustan	„	0 9 10½
Daud	„	0 10 1½
Rechal	„	0 9 9
Western	„	0 9 9
Union	„	0 10 0
Apollo	„	0 9 9
Jam Mill	„	0 9 5
Jacob	„	0 9 9
Digvijay	„	0 9 6
Lepad Small Size		
Century	Per Piece	0 9 6
Balance	„	0 9 3
Tex	„	0 9 3
Dukdi Yarns 12—13—14		
Pehlad 8711	„	0 11 0
5250 I. Keshri	„	2 8 0
8712 Swan Finlay	„	0 10 3
Gold	„	0 10 3
9312 Sasoon	„	2 1 6

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1935

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NO RELEASE OF Pt. JAWAHARLAL

Halide Edib: Peerless Patriot And Fearless Soldier

EVENTS IN LIFE THAT TELL HER TALE

Builder And Fighter She Lives Life Of Simple Living And High Thinking

Madam Halide Edib, the famous Turkish lady, who fought side by side with Mustafa Kemal Pasha for the Independence of Turkey, arrives in Bombay to-day.

The life-work of such a champion of democracy and soldier of liberty as sketched by one who intimately knows her will be read with interest:—

Madame Halide Edib was born in 1885 and educated at home and in the American College. She married Salih Zeki Bey at the end of 1901, after graduating herself in June of the same year.

On July 10, 1908, some towns declared tre Constitution, under Niazi and Enver, who threatened to march on Constantinople if the Constitution was not officially declared. Next day a royal communique was issued restoring the constitution.

The fever of ecstasy caught the imagination of the whole Empire and Madam Halide.

"In the general enthusiasm and rebirth I became a writer," she once said.

She wrote literary article ffor the "Tanine," which appeared at this period; but she was not emancipated enough to go to the newspaper offices. She became a very busy journalist and writer, with a host of women corresponding with her on different topics, social, political and personal, and also received visits from women of different classes, who came to consult her.

"I got much valuable information from their stories," she declared once. The surface of the political revolution was of passing interest, but the under-current of life, which started in the social depths of Turkey drew me irresistibly into its whirlpool."

A THREATENING LETTER

Madame Halide received, in January, 1909, a letter threatening her with punishment worse than death if she continued to write for the "Tanine," though she believed and preached progress and reform through education.

Reactionary climax reached on 31st March, 1909.

Madame Halide was warned by a friend in the reactionary camp to escape, as she was on their black list. She had to leave for Egypt but she returned to Turkey in October.

Soon after her arrival in Turkey, she began writing novels. "Sevie Talib," exposed social evils and orthodox conventions, which evoked a volley of criticism. She also wrote a series of articles on the educational questions of the day, which drew the attention of Said Bey, Counsellor to the Ministry of Education.

She came to believe in nationalism that was self-study but not selfish. As she beautifully put it: "My own conclusion is (in the matter of nationalism) to teach to all coming generations the love of our kind, the constant struggle for a higher state of national morality, a better adjustment and greater equality among all peoples. These are the only fundamental conditions that can make life possible and lasting on the globe." And again: "The renaming of ideals which is too often a mere political game in the hands of unscrupulous leaders, is not enough; it is the rules of the game that must be changed."

She paid the second visit to England in June 1911. "New Turan" was written in London. "The book is a political and national utopia, but not so far away from possibilities as one supposes a utopia to be. The highest ideal is to work and simplicity. The practically worked out ideals of the book, the author firmly believes, will be at least partly realised.

HOW TUKEY FARED IN GREAT WAR

The war that was declared in the Balkan's (August 1912) began with one of the greatest defeats in Turkish history and the massacre of 3,000 Macedonian Turks. An attack on Constantinople seemed probable so most of the families left the city. But Halide Edib courageously stayed on, and worked with the women of the Taali-Niswan club for relief and nursing. This was the first women's club. The club organised a small hospital with 30 beds in Istamboul.

Halide Edib was sent to hospital owing to heart trouble in Jan. 1913.

From 1913-1915 the Unionist regime worked sincerely and effectively for reform, and laid solid foundations for future construction. Financial reform was carried out by Djavid Bay, and military reform by Enver. The problem of education which was one of the functions of Government was seriously attended to. Schools and colleges were opened all over the country, but the principle of Shukir Bey, Minister of Education, was to teach minimum to the largest number of people, while Halide Edib believed in quality. This difference of opinion led to her resignation.

"Evkaff" schools were organised by Halide and Nakie Hanum, a remarkably able and experienced teacher (1913-14). From this work also both were forced to withdraw because of the differences with Shukir Bey.

Halide Edib was invited to Syria by Djemal Pasha in 1916, to study the situation and draw up a plan for a larger number of schools in Damascus, Beirut and Lebanon. She left for Syria in the summer, and toured through Syria and Lebanon, meeting people and studying their life. Her work as an educationist and organiser was remarkably successful but lost its value because the Turks had to abandon Syria very soon.

"After the armistice was signed and the allied troops entered Constantinople. I felt stupified, tired, and utterly sick of all that had happened since 1914." The Turks both men and women of Constantinople were insulted and injured in every way. But it was not the attitude of the army of occupation that rouse the ire of Halide Hanum. It was the Greek occupation of Smyrna and its attendant atrocities (May 1919). It was now clear that Allies wanted not only to humble Turkey but to destroy her utterly. "Nothing mattered to me from that moment till the time of the extraordinary march to Smyrna in 1922. I suddenly ceased to exist as an individual; I worked, wrote and lived as a unit of that magnificent national madness."

Rousing public speeches delivered by Halide Hanum, had the desired effect. She was sent, with two students, as the people's representative to the Sultan praying him to take the side of his people. The Sultan refused an interview. Another historic address was delivered by Halide Edib near Sultan Ahmad Mosque. The meeting was policed by Allied aeroplanes. People wept and shouted hysterically. Several prominent members of the Union and Progress were deported to Malta. Rumours of Madame Halide's arrest were rife. In March 1920 she escaped from Constantinople, intending to proceed to Angora. Here Kiazim Karabekir, Moustafa Kemal, Refet, Bey, Raouf Bey and others were trying to set up a Government that would gather the people round it, and drive the Greeks from Anatolia. After great difficulty she reached Angora. Here she undertook the task of organising a news agency, to keep different centres informed and to send correct news to the big dailies of England, France and America.

WRITING OF "MEMOIRS"

It was in Angora after a conversation with Moustafa Kemal Pasha that she decided to write her 'Memoirs.' Vivid sketches of persons and events soon followed. Halide wielded great influence, and was very popular everywhere. Moustafa Kemal Pasha, who never spared any one when in a critical mood, never attacked her. He considered her presence an augury of success, and telegraphed her to be at his side before she was engaged in the decisive battle of the Sakaria.

Besides the work of the news-agency, Halide Edib served as a nurse during the Greek advance on Angora. When the Greeks were forced to retreat and began to burn and slaughter indiscriminately she visited different places that had suffered and prepared reports. She shared to the full the tears, the misfortunes and the stupendous labours of her countrymen.

Moustafa Kemal's personality was vividly described in its most heroic and most commonplace aspects. Like Raouf Bey, Halide Hanum pays homage not to the great ones who shine but to the millions who effort and sacrifices are unjustly overshadowed by the splendour of a great name. It was the Turkish people who drove out the Greeks, not the generals and the politicians. And in the group of people who acquired prominence as leaders, Halide Edib shows how all co-operated to one end, which could not otherwise have been achieved.

EXILE FROM HOME

Owing to differences with Moustafa Kemal Pasha, Halide Hanum left Turkey soon after the final victory and has since been living in different European countries. She also visited America, when her lectures helped a great deal to clear up misunderstandings regarding Turkey and the Turks.

MAHASABHA SESSION ON APRIL 20

CAWNPORE, March 11.

The Secretary of the Reception Committee of the 16th All-India Hindu Mahasabha has issued a statement to the Press announcing that the next session of the Mahasabha which was to be held at Cawnpore on March 15, 16 and 17, has been postponed and will now be held on April 20, 21 and 22 (Easter holidays).

Further he says that the All-India Hindu Youths and Womens Conferences and the Shuddhi Sammelan, etc. also have been postponed to the Easter holidays. —United Press.

Madame Halide's Arrival In Bombay

TO-DAY'S GREAT RECEPTION PROGRAMME AT COWASJI JEHANGIR HALL

Madame Halide Edib will arrive in Bombay to-day by the Nagpur Express at 2-45 p.m. Those desirous of receiving her are requested to be present at the Victoria Terminus by 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) She will stay in Bombay for two days and will proceed to Europe on Thursday, 14th instant by S.S. "Victoria." During her stay in Bombay she will be the guest of the Hon. Mr. Justice Faiz B. Tyabjee and Mrs. Tyabjee.

The following will be her programme of engagements in Bombay on Tuesday and Wednesday:—

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME

At 4 p.m. to-day she will meet the members of the Khwateen-i-Islam at the Unity Club.

"AT HOME" AT PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.

At 5 p.m. to-day she will be the guest of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council at the Princess Mary Gymkhana where Lady Cowasji Jehangir will give an "At Home" in her honour.

COWASJI JEHANGIR HALL MEETING

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay under the auspices of the Citizen's Committee will be held at 6-30 p.m. to-day in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall to accord reception and bid farewell to Madame Halide Edib.

Madame Halide Edib

Mr. Hoosenali M. Rahimtoolah, the Mayor of Bombay, will preside on the occasion. Front seats will be reserved for ladies. Various organisations have expressed their intention to present garlands to Madame Halide at the meeting.

WEDNESDAY'S PROGRAMME

Madame Halide Edib will meet the members of the Unity Club at 3 p.m. to-morrow (Wednesday).

Under the auspices of the Muslim Students' Union, the Students' Brotherhood, the Youth Lodge of Theosophists and other sister Associations, she will deliver a lecture at 4 p.m. to-morrow (Wednesday) in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall. Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, the Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, will preside.

SIR SULEMAN CASSUM MITHA'S GARDEN PARTY.

To meet Madame Halide Edib Sardar Sir Suleman Cassum Mitha will give a Garden Party at his residence at 5 p.m. to-morrow (Wednesday).

At 7 p.m. to-morrow Madame Halide Edib will be the guest of Three Arts Circle.

INTER-COMMUNAL DINNER

At 7-30 p.m. to-morrow she will attend the Intercommunal Dinner organised in her honour by the Muslim Students' Union at the Terraces of the Blavatsky Lodge. The Hon. Mr. Justice Faiz B. Tyabjee will preside.

HOME MEMBER'S REPLY TO INTERPELLATIONS

Not Even Seen Latest Report On Kamala Nehru's Health

NEW DELHI, March 11.

In the Assembly to-day, replying to a short-notice question submitted by Pandit Nilkantha Das on 8th March regarding the offer to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru of release for going abroad for the treatment of his wife, Sir Henry Craik stated that no proposal to release Pandit Nehru or giving options suggested in the question is under the consideration of the Government of India or the Government of the United Provinces. Pandit Nehru was sentenced to two years' simple imprisonment in February 1934.

Pandit Pant enquired, if Pandit Nehru's wife was suffering from tuberculosis—

SLOW PROGRESS.

The Home Member replied: I understand she is slowly improving in the sanatorium at Bhowali.

Mr. Govind Das: Have the Government seen the recent statement of doctors that she was not improving?

Sir Henry Craik: The last report, I received is dated 8th December.

Mr. Govind Das: The statement of health has appeared in to-day's morning papers, which I presume the Home Member has read.

The Home Member: I have not seen the report.

Mr. Govind Das: Have the Government seen the communique issued recently by the Superintendent of Bhowali Sanatorium?

The Home Member: No.

PERMISSION TO GO ABROAD.

Mr. Iswar Saran: Will the Government enquire and if they find that the condition of Mrs. Kamla Nehru is not satisfactory will the Government consider the advisability of granting permission to Pandit Nehru of going abroad for treatment?

The Home Member: That is a hypothetical question.—United Press.

Turkish Language And Literature

Madame Halide Throws Light On Effect Of Mysticism

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD (Dn.), (By Mail)

"If the language of a people is a sign or symbol of that people, then the Turkish language is expressive of the good qualities which the Turkish people possess", said Madame Halide Edib Hanum in her second extension lecture on the 7th instant at the Town Hall. The lecture was delivered under the auspices of the Osmania University.

Dr. A. H. Mackenzie, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, was in the chair.

The Distinguished speaker opened her address with a discussion of the Turkish lanyuage and quoted Maxmuller, who had scientifically studied the Turkish language and had said that the people who may not study that language as a language, should study it at least for its grammer. She pointed out that the Turkish language was subjected to the influences of several great cultures. It was under the Arabic influence for a long period, and later came under the influence of French, who are known for geometrical logic.

RELIGION AND LITERATURE

The Turks did not mix their religion with literature. Their literature is replete with evidences of the idea of a God of mercy and not of destruction, pervading it. The Turkish cosmogony is a great piece of literature. Quite a number of scholars have expressed their opinion that the Jewish script has been effected by it. The Turks' understanding of human nature was marvellous, and the Turks described the devil as the first man created by the almighty.

MYSTICISM

The Turks have produced a number of books of mystics in the literary field. It is a fallacy to suppose that they had no mysticism. It was no doubt true that in the pre-Islamic times they had very little of it, but with the acceptance of Islam, mysticism was very much in evidence. It produced three schools of literature, and they have been till the present times affecting all institutions of the Turks.

An interesting point of the Turkish mysticism is its effect on Turkish life, particularly on their economics. It was under the influence of their mysticism that the Turks organised their Guitars called "Ahils". Ibn-i-Bathutha, mentions in one of his book called "Fithuth-i-Nama". that he came across such "Ahils" in Angora and the way in which they were organised.

TURKISH LANGUAGE

It was when the ottomans came into power that the Turkish language came into its own. Persian was abandoned and the Turkish was adopted as the court language. Whatever may be said of the contributions of the ottomans credit that they preferred their to the language. It was to their own language to a foreign language. During the days of the Ottoman Empire, the Turkish literature flourished as never before. The speaker referred to the great poet Sulman Dada, and his masterpiece "Moulood", or the birth song of the Prophet, Mohamed. The poem brings home to the rader the life and literature of the Turks. It is the most powerful birth story and purports to be narrated by Amina, the Prophet's own mother. Even an etheist influenced by the phyiosophy of the west, will not remain unmoved when he listens to this charming song. Let my Hindu friends for a moment think the great Poet Tulsidas, who had also chanted great many songs.

LITERATURE OF 19TH CENTURY

During the early nineteenth century the school of Namood Kamal gained significance by surpassing the realism of the early days. It was in this century that there began renaissance with a solid background. Turkey was fortunate to have a galaxy of men of learning. It was they who started a new literature, They did not become imitators but recreators. They wrote the novel, drama, short story and created new prose, all forms of modern literature, always taking Islamic origin. Madame Halide remarked that the movement rtminded her of a similar renaissance in India 35 years later, which late Sir Syed Ahmed started in Aligarh.

It was only during the reign of Abdul Hamid, a bonfire was made of Turkish literature. Censorship was established, and the Press merely because a tool for the publication of the promotions which the Sulthan conferred. Any one who possessed a copy of a book written by Kamal was exiled. During his regime, which lasted for 33 years, thousands of young men were confined in the Tripolitan desert, to remain and die there. When the speaker had occasion to pass the Red Sea, she was ashamed to see them. They struggled, but did not loose hope. After 33 years' misery, they got their constitution enancted in 1903.

INFLUENCE OF WESTERN MATERIALISM

During the first few years of the regime of the union and progress, as also under the regime of Abdul Hamid the influence of western materialism was on the increase. The west had penetrated Turkey with thoroughness, and the native outlook on life disappeared. However during Abdul Hamid's tyranny, anti-religious feeling had developed among the intelligentsia. Hamid was a very able monarch, great though wicked. Islam became a barrier between the Turkish ideal and the world, and due to the supression and obscuranitism in his reign, religion was disliked.

LATIN SCRIPT

Madame Halide remarked that the change to latin script which has been adopted aroused at first the antagonism of the orthodox and traditional writers, who be a shackle but that it has been a shackle but that it has bten badly interpreted.

The modern Turkish literature has produced only one great figure, who gave the ideology of the new Turkey. From the point of view of literature, the Turkish Republic has not produced much.

RAMKRISHNA ANNIVERSARY

200,000 Pilgrims Attend Celebration At Belur Math

CALCUTTA March 11.

Nearly two lakhs of pilgrims attended the public celebration of the 100th Birthday Anniversary of Sree Ramkrishna Paramhansadeva at the Belur Math, the headquarters of the Ramkrishna Mission yesterday.

In addition to Arati, Bhajan and Kirtan, the day's programme included a series of lectures on the life and teachings of Ramkrishna Deva, which began with a message from Swami Bignananda Vice-President of the Ramkrishna Mission. Those who addressed the congregation included Sister Gayatridevi, Sister Amala, Swami Paramananda, Prof. V. Mecchioro of Naples and others.

And impressive appeal was also made by the speakers to make the ensuing Ramkrishna Centenary celebrations a great success. —United Press

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